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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-89-112  
Tuesday  
13 June 1989

# Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-89-112

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13 June 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

### Ministers Criticize Uno Over Sex Scandal

OW1306071489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0514 GMT  
13 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Two cabinet ministers made comments apparently critical of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Tuesday after being asked about allegations that he paid a geisha for sex.

Justice Minister Kazuo Tanikawa told a regular press conference that politicians must impose strict self-discipline as the times have changed.

Labor Minister Mitsuo Horiuchi, echoing Tanikawa's view, also said in a separate news conference that the times have changed, but he did not elaborate.

Tanikawa said politicians have come to assume more and more public characters and that such a case (a womanizing scandal) falls into that category.

The justice minister said he is sure that he himself must impose tight discipline on himself as the times have changed and have become harsher.

Japan Socialist Party member Keiko Chiba, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors on Tuesday, called for Uno's comment on the womanizing affair which she said might damage Japan's international image.

Uno, however, repeated a previous reply that he does not want to discuss his private affairs in public.

Three opposition members took up the scandal at a session of the House of Representatives on Monday but the prime minister refused to break his silence.

The weekly magazine SUNDAY MAINICHI reported allegations last week that Uno paid 3 million yen to a geisha four years ago in return for sexual services.

### Uno Maintains Silence on Allegations

OW1206143889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT  
12 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno refused to break his silence Monday over his alleged purchase of sexual favors from a Geisha, as opposition politicians charged that the scandal would damage Japan's reputation abroad.

In response to usually persistent questions over Uno's alleged sex scandal, the prime minister said "I said this is a private problem, I want to avoid discussing it in public."

Uno repeated the same replies to three opposition questioners Kanji Kawasaki, Kansei Nakano and Mitsuo Higashinaka, at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Kawasaki, a Japan Socialist Party member, asked the new prime minister to clarify his alleged money-for-sex relationship with a former geisha, and demanded Uno take moral responsibility for the scandal.

When Nakano of the Democratic Socialist Party demanded an explanation of the scandal, which he said was downgrading Japan's image overseas, the chairman of the Budget Committee took the unusual step of interrupting him midquestion.

Eiichi Nakao, the committee chairman, recited articles from the Diet law stipulating that impolite questions and questions pertaining to personal matters are prohibited.

The third questioner Higashinaka of the Japan Communist Party asked Uno what he thought about the opinion of many women that he is not qualified to head a government office on promotion of the status of women.

"I have followed my beliefs to this day," Uno replied obliquely.

The Sunday MAINICHI WEEKLY magazine reported last week that Uno paid 3 million yen to the geisha four years ago, and expected sexual services in return. In the article the 40-year-old woman, whose identity was not revealed, called Uno an "immoral man" who "thinks he can buy women for money."

Reports on the magazine article by overseas media have spurred unusual attention to the week-old prime minister's personal life, traditionally viewed as a taboo subject by Japan's mass media as well as by opposition politicians.

Over the weekend several opposition leaders made reference to the scandal in news conferences.

JSP Chairwoman Takeko Doi, citing reports in overseas newspapers, said the issue was likely to result in a loss of confidence in Uno both in Japan and overseas, where she said people would view Japanese politicians as "loose" with women.

DSP Chairman Eiichi Nagasue said he was "extremely embarrassed" to have a man involved in a sex scandal represent Japan at the Paris summit of seven industrialized democracies in July.

Uno is set to meet with leaders from Britain, Canada, France, Italy, West Germany, and the United States at the annual meeting.

The Japan Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Monday mailed a protest letter to the prime minister, asking him to resign if the allegations about the affairs are true.

The Asian Women's Association in a separate petition asked Uno to take responsibility for the scandal, and said the purchase of women should be regarded as shamefully as the purchase of political favors was in the Recruit scandal.

### **Uno Refuses To Resign Over Scandal**

*OW1306122289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Tuesday rejected an opposition demand that he step down because of his involvement with a geisha.

Uno, however, while refusing to go in detail about the matter, expressed regret for the first time since the scandal surfaced.

Uno was replying to Japan Socialist Party member Keiko Chiba and Japan Communist Party member Koichiro Ueda, who took up the matter at a session of the House of Councillors' Budget Committee.

The prime minister said he has so far maintained political ethics and will continue to do so and that he has done nothing unethical.

Uno said he has never insulted women and has always respected them today "when both sexes have equal rights."

Chiba pressed Uno to lodge a protest if the report in the weekly magazine Sunday MAINICHI was wrong.

Uno did not reply directly but said he regrets that his personal affairs have caused trouble. Uno went on to say that he does not want to discuss the matter further in public.

Ueda urged the prime minister to resign, hinting that Uno may be criticized when he attends the Paris summit of seven major advanced democracies in mid-July.

Uno's affair might suggest to international society that Japanese are tolerant of men buying women, the communist questioner contended.

Uno rejected Ueda's demand and said he will "make efforts" not to attract such an impression.

The Sunday MAINICHI reported last week that Uno had paid 3 million yen to a geisha four years ago in return for sexual services.

### **Poll Shows 28-Percent Support**

*OW1306061089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's cabinet is approved of by 28 percent of voters and is disapproved of by 44 percent, according to an ASAHI SHIMBUN public opinion poll published Tuesday.

The figures compare with 35.5 percent of support and 49.0 percent of nonsupport indicated in a KYODO NEWS SERVICE survey released last Friday [9 June].

Uno's 28 percent support rating matched the existing low for a newly formed cabinet. The 44 percent nonsupport figure was a new high, exceeding the previous record 34 percent.

The previous records were 28 percent of support and 34 percent of nonsupport, both registered by the cabinet of Takeo Fukuda in a poll taken in February 1977, the ASAHI SHIMBUN said.

The ASAHI survey, which covered 2,379 of the country's 88.9 million voters through interviews on June 9 and 10, said the ruling Liberal Democratic Party garnered 42 percent of voter support, compared with a combined 45 percent for the five main opposition parties.

The Japan Socialist Party, the largest opposition party, got 29 percent of voter support, compared with 4 percent for Komeito, 5 percent each for the Democratic Socialist Party and the Japan Communist Party, and 2 percent for the United Social Democratic Party.

An overwhelming majority, 65 percent, replied in the negative when asked whether the Uno cabinet can achieve political reform.

The ASAHI poll said 73 percent replied in the affirmative when asked if the cabinet should dissolve the House of Representatives as early as possible for a general election.

### **Uno Support Group Fails To Report Revenue**

*OW1006081189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT  
10 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's support group failed to properly report revenue from a political fundraising party in 1986 when he was deputy secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, his aides confirmed Saturday.

The party was held at a Tokyo hotel to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his membership with the House of Representatives.

The revenue from the party totaled about 100 million yen, yielding a net profit of 75 million yen.

Under the political fund control law, revenue from such parties should be reported to the Home Affairs Ministry as business income but Uno's support party classified it as a contribution from enterprises and other organizations.

Uno's secretary said a modified report to the ministry will be made early next week.

A secretary to Mitsuzuki Kato, former agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, has been indicted for having failed to report fundraising party revenue in a political fund report to the ministry.

#### Ministry Hints Nakasone 'Gray' Politician

OW1306081289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT  
13 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—A senior Justice Ministry official indicated Tuesday that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was one of the so-called "gray" politicians who purchased unlisted shares but avoided prosecution in the Recruit influence-peddling scandal.

Yasuchika Negoro, director general of the ministry's Criminal Affairs Bureau, told a session of the House of Councillors' Budget Committee, "the official duties of the prime minister cover the whole administration of the state. (Nakasone) had, in a general sense, official power."

In an alleged influence-buying attempt, the information business conglomerate Recruit Co. sold underpriced, unlisted shares of its real estate subsidiary to a number of politicians, government officials and business leaders in 1984 and 1986, on which the purchasers subsequently earned huge profits.

Nakasone was in power when Recruit sold the stock.

The Justice Ministry, in a final investigative report issued Monday, said prosecutors could not pin bribery charges to 14 of the 16 politicians involved.

Of the 16, two politicians—Takao Fujinami, a former chief Cabinet Secretary, and Katsuya Ikeda, a former Komeito Diet member—were indicted on bribery charges.

The ministry said at that time there were some cases where bribery charges could not be imposed since no clear connection between gifts and favors was established.

Shoji Motooka, a Japan Socialist Party member, urged the government to disclose names of the "gray" politicians who purchased unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co. but avoided prosecution.

In reply, Negoro identified only four politicians who had admitted at the Diet the purchase of the stock—Nakasone, his successor Noboru Takeshita, former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, and Saburo Tsukamoto, former chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party.

#### Sub-Cabinet Trade Talks With U.S. Begin

OW1306060489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0432 GMT  
13 Jun 89

[Text] Izu, Shizuoka Pref., June 13 KYODO—Japan and the United States started two days of sub-cabinet level talks on trade Tuesday here amid growing tension over scheduled U.S. retaliation against Japan based on its 1988 trade act.

The regular bilateral talks will focus on overall Japan-U.S. relations with an emphasis on the management of the punitive "super 301" clause of the U.S. trade act.

The talks, the first of their kind under the Bush administration, come less than a month after the United States designated Japan as an "unfair" trading partner, along with Brazil and India, subject to U.S. sanctions.

In late May, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) Office accused Japan of discriminatory practices in three categories—supercomputers, satellites, and wood products.

The "super 301" clause requires the United States to initiate bilateral negotiations with any country with allegedly unfair trade practices within 21 days after the U.S. designation of such a nation.

The deadline is Thursday [15 June], although it is not certain whether Washington will request Japan to enter into negotiations on that day.

It has been speculated that the U.S. delegation to the sub-cabinet level talks might seek such negotiations at the meeting here.

The Japanese Government, however, has so far refused to negotiate under the framework of the retaliatory U.S. law.

Some form of consultations, however, are likely, sources at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The sources also said Japan will reiterate its basic stance on the issue at the sub-cabinet meeting here and will call for the fair implementation of the U.S. trade law.

Among topics to be covered at the meeting are bilateral trade imbalances and structural problems of the two nations in trade.

The U.S. delegation is led by Richard McCormack, undersecretary of state, and Deputy USTR Linn Williams.

The Japanese side is headed by Michihiko Kunihiro, deputy foreign minister, and Shigeo Muraoka, MITI's vice minister for international affairs.

**Ozawa To Hold Telecommunications Talks in U.S.**  
*OW1306074089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0615 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—The government will send former deputy cabinet secretary Ichiro Ozawa to the United States on June 21 to find a political solution to the bilateral dispute on telecommunications trade, officials said Tuesday.

Ozawa's mission to the U.S. was decided after Posts and Telecommunications Minister Kanezo Muraoka met with Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa, the officials said.

They said Ozawa is expected to take a letter from Prime Minister Sosuke Uno to U.S. President George Bush.

Ozawa will act as a catalyst for facilitating the governmental negotiations to be resumed next week when Vice Posts and Telecommunications Minister Yusai Okuyama visits the United States, they said.

**Rice Imports Expected To Displace Workers**  
*OW1206110689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT  
12 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—More than a quarter of a million full-time workers in Japan could be thrown out of work if the nation opens 10 percent of its rice market to foreign imports as demanded by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA), according to a farm union advisory panel report released Monday.

The report, compiled by a group of nine Japanese economic experts for the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu), predicted that 142,000 workers in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors would be laid off if Japan were to accept the RMA's demand.

Another 89,000 workers from the trade, financial and insurance sectors would also find themselves out of a job, along with 40,000 workers in the general machinery, automobile and construction industries, it warned.

A total of 600,000 people, or one-tenth of Japan's agricultural job force, could ultimately lose their livelihoods if part-time workers are included in the equation, the experts said.

**Plans for U.S., Europe Patent Standard Accord**  
*OW0906125389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT  
9 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Japan, the U.S. and Europe unveiled plans to cope with surging patent applications worldwide and agreed to work together for the "harmonization" of their patent standards, an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Friday.

In wrapping up a two-day meeting here, the three also agreed to help assist developing nations on patent licensing and to exchange technical information held by each country, the official said.

Fumitake Yoshida, head of MITI's patent office, represented Japan, Paul Braendli, president of the European Patent Office (EPO), Europe, and Donald J. Quigg, assistant secretary and commissioner of patents and trademarks, the U.S.

The Japanese side explained at the meeting that MITI completed refurbishing its patent office earlier this week, using state-of-the-art technologies in introducing a computerized system, to meet rising patent applications, the official said.

The MITI's patent office also employed 40 new inspectors earlier this year so as to speed up paperwork, Yoshida was quoted by the official as saying.

The U.S. side said that their government will take on 400 inspectors every year until 1995, when the number of patent applications there are expected to reach about 250,000.

Europe will also introduce a computerized system to promote the speedy handling of patent applications, the ministry official said.

The three representatives also voiced the need to "harmonize" their patent standards to cope with potential problems arising from differences in their patent systems.

They also agreed to cooperate with developing nations, including Thailand and Philippines, on the patent issue as the number of patent applications in those countries are rising sharply recently.

Ways to assist those nations will be discussed in detail in October, when the three will meet in Washington, the official said.

In addition, the three agreed to share technical information on patents held separately now by each nation.

Information held by 13 member nations of the EPO, for example, will be available to Japan and the U.S., he said.

Of a total of 1.2 million patent applications in the world in 1985, Japan, the U.S. and Europe accounted for more than 80 percent.

Japanese applications accounted for the largest 42 percent and the U.S. the second largest 9 percent, the official said.



**Mitsuzuka Says PRC 'Trio' Consolidating Power**  
*OW1306113589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—China's bloody crackdown against pro-democracy movement on June 4 claimed 2,600 lives of students and citizens, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

Kazutoshi Hasegawa, director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, gave the figure quoting "Red Cross sources" in replying to Japan Communist Party member Koichiro Ueda during a session of the House of Councillors' Budget Committee.

Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, replying to a question by Japan Socialist Party member Shoji Motooka, said that the trio of strongman Deng Xiaoping, President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng is consolidating power and normalizing the situation.

Mitsuzuka told the same session that the Japanese Government has urged China to exercise self-restraint and had made no mistake in carefully responding to the situation in China.

Mitsuzuka, replying to a query by Liberal Democratic Party member Shinichiro Shimojo, said that the government has received a message of thanks from the Chinese ambassador to Japan (Yang Zhenya) for its response.

When pressed to answer how Japan will respond to a China-U.S. showdown over the dissident Fang Lizhi, the foreign minister said it is developing into a serious problem and that Japan does not want Sino-U.S. ties to deteriorate further.

**Leaders Must 'Come to Terms'**

*OW1306101789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—The hardline rulers in the Chinese Government must eventually come to terms with the popular will for democratic reforms, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe told foreign correspondents that the pro-democracy movement "is a Chinese political problem which is unavoidable in the process of modernization in that country."

"It is our hope that the Chinese Government will be fully cognizant of the international implications of the developments...and of its own status in international society," the spokesman said.

Watanabe dismissed Chinese Government assertions that not a single person was killed during last week's bloodbath in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. "We just don't accept that kind of an explanation," he said.

"The fact cannot be denied by a simple statement," he said. "The fact was that many people were killed and those killings were verified by the staff members of the (Japanese) Embassy."

The spokesman avoided direct criticism of the massive crackdown on dissidents now underway, saying, "it is essentially a domestic matter to be dealt with by the Chinese Government."

But he said the "developing situation" in China may "adversely affect" the multifaceted exchanges between the two countries.

Watanabe added that Japan has no immediate plans to lift its suspension of economic assistance to China.

"That is something we will decide after watching developments in that country," he said.

The Japanese Government has insisted the suspension was due purely to logistical considerations and was not "a matter of policy."

Tokyo is the largest aid donor to China, accounting for 68 percent of its bilateral aid and 56 percent of its total foreign aid.

Watanabe said Japan has not yet confirmed reports that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State-designate Richard Solomon called for Japan to join the United States in discussing possible economic sanctions against China.

"The reports are varied in nuance and meaning as to what was really stated, but the fact is that we have not received any such request," he said.

Watanabe said that while Japan has not yet received any request for asylum by Chinese nationals in Japan, the government is willing to accommodate refugees "on a case-by-case basis."

"If they wish to stay in this country because of threats or possible danger when they return home...we will give permission (after verifying their claims), he said.

"If they want to be transferred to third nations, we would take actions accordingly," he added.

Watanabe refused comment on whether the Japanese Embassy in Beijing is prepared to offer political asylum to dissidents being hunted by the Chinese Government, but said no such request has yet been received.

Watanabe denied reports that the embassy has stopped issuing visas. "We have a staff shortage but are not refusing to issue visas as a result," he said.

On reports that Chinese dissident students in Japan have received threats over the phone from an anonymous Chinese-speaking caller, Watanabe said he could not make a comment until the ministry receives a confirmation from the police.

He said that the Foreign Ministry is currently preparing "a more details explanation of the government's position" on Sino-Japanese relations.

#### **Official Foresees Continuity in Ties**

*OW1306053389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japan's relations with China will not fundamentally change due to the heavy-handed tactics used to extinguish the democratic movement in that country, a top Japanese foreign ministry official said Tuesday.

But the official, speaking on condition of anonymity, hinted that Japan is nevertheless displeased with human rights violations in China.

The world is moving toward an increased emphasis on human rights, he said.

"Those countries which opt to swim against the current of the times will become increasingly isolated in the international arena," he said.

The official said that, in the context of multilateral forums, Japan should speak out forthrightly on human rights issues, "as they transcend national borders."

His remark was believed to be in particular reference to the Paris economic summit of seven industrial democracies scheduled in mid-July.

The official added, however, that where China is concerned, whether to make unilateral public statements, such as that which followed the deaths in Tiananmen Square, will be judged on a case-by-case basis.

Japan is not considering a condemnation of China's mass arrests and roughing up of pro-democracy dissidents, he said.

The official hinted that Japan is also not planning to significantly curtail its large official development assistance to China as a result of alleged human rights violations.

He said economic assistance is human rights-oriented to begin with because its purpose is to raise the standard of living of the people in recipient countries.

Japan is the largest aid donor to China, accounting for 68 percent of its bilateral aid and 56 percent of its total foreign aid.

The official said that, while the Chinese Government has apparently got the turmoil under control, it is now faced with the problem of healing the "severe wounds" resulting from its actions.

The official said that the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square and other parts of China were an expression of the basic sentiment of the people.

He said that public sentiment, like religion, is not something that can be extinguished by the use of force.

The Chinese Government should have considered the long-term consequences before it issued orders to shoot the demonstrators, he said.

But he said that China will find a way to deal with its current problems, just as it has dealt with other ups and downs throughout its long history.

Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka told reporters Tuesday that the China situation was not brought up at all in the morning's cabinet meeting.

#### **All Nippon Airways Reopens Beijing Office**

*OW1306071089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—All Nippon Airways Co. said Tuesday it reopened its Beijing branch office on Monday as the city has returned to normal.

The office, located close to Tiananmen Square, had been closed since June 4 due to the political upheaval in the city, the company said.

Japanese staff, who had moved to the company's branch office at Beijing airport for safety, were coming back to the city to work, the company added.

Japan Air Lines Co., which has also closed its Beijing city office, will reopen it soon, according to sources.

#### **Training Plan for Chinese Managers To Continue**

*OW1206162389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1423 GMT  
12 Jun 89*

[Text] Osaka, June 12 KYODO—Annual acceptance of Chinese business managers for training at Japanese firms in the Kansai (western Japan) region will not be affected by the recent confusion in China, a Kansai business leader said on Monday.

Osamu Uno, chairman of the Kansai Economic Federation (Kankeiren), told reporters that about 10 Chinese managers will be accepted this year. Uno is board chairman of Toyobo Co., a major textile maker.

He said the Kansai economic community considers it important to promote personnel exchanges between the two countries.



Kankeiren's international division said word had been received from China's state planning commission that China will send trainees to Japan in mid-September as scheduled.

Kankeiren started to accept Chinese business managers in such industries as machinery, electricity, plastics and textiles in 1987.

**Some Cargo Transport Channels Reopen With PRC**  
*OW1206161489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1406 GMT  
12 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—Sea and air transport of cargo between Japan and China, partially disrupted by the recent confusion in China, has started to show signs of returning to normal, industry sources said Monday.

Cargo handling at Shanghai port has resumed, while an air cargo agent here for a Chinese airline will start to accept China-bound cargo beginning Tuesday.

Daiichi Chuo Kisen Kaisha, a shipping firm in Tokyo, said shipping service to Shanghai is returning to normal now that traffic in that city is moving smoothly.

The situation at other ports, such as Dalian, has also calmed down, it said.

Navix line, another shipping firm, said a 10,000-ton carrier of sundry goods now berthed in Shanghai will leave for Japan on Wednesday, five days behind schedule.

It said, however, that the delay is due to weather conditions as well as the recent confusion in China. Shipping service will now return to normal, it said.

Nippon Express Co. said it is considering accepting China-bound sea cargo at an early date since Chinese employees at its Beijing and Shanghai offices began reporting for work from Monday.

**Maritime Safety Agency Buys French Aircraft**  
*OW0806045989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0419 GMT  
8 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—Japan will use sophisticated French-made jet aircraft to undertake search and rescue work for ships in trouble along its sealanes starting this autumn, the Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) said Thursday.

One of two Falcon 900s, bought from the Dassault-Breguet Company at a price of 5 billion yen each, arrived at Narita Airport Thursday. The other will be delivered on June 17, MSA officials said.

The planes, equipped with high-capability radar for oceanic search, have a flying distance of 7,500 kilometers, or more than double that of the Japanese-made YS-11 models now in use, at an hourly speed of some 800 kilometers, the officials said.

With 3 jet engines mounted at the rear, the aircraft measure 20.3 meters in length, 19.3 meters across, and 7.6 meters in height, the officials said.

Introduction of these sophisticated aircraft will enable the MSA to expand the scope of search and rescue for ships in distress to 1,200 nautical miles (some 2,200 kilometers) from the present 500 nautical miles (some 900 kilometers), with flights continuing for 2 and ½ hours, or 30 minutes longer, they said.

Japan can thus meet its international responsibility to help vessels in distress, the officials said.

**North Korea**

**MINJU CHOSON Criticizes U.S. Exercise**  
*SK1306100789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a signed commentary denouncing the U.S. imperialists' scheme to stage unprecedented-in-scale aggressive military manoeuvres in the Asia-Pacific region for about two months beginning September 1.

In a commentary titled "What Is 'Pacex' Aimed at?", the paper says:

The war game codenamed "Pacex" will reportedly involve ground, naval and airforce units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces based in the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Japan, South Korea and other areas and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and South Korean puppet Army.

The U.S. imperialists plan to throw into it huge armed forces including transport combat units of their Third and Seventh Fleets, two or three divisional strength of ground forces, a submarine fleet, more than 500 fighter planes and "B 52" strategic bombers.

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists to stage the unprecedented-in-scale manoeuvres in the Asia-Pacific region is a criminal act against the trend of the times heading toward detente and an open challenge to the world people demanding peace.

The U.S. imperialists seek to realise their aggressive designs by tightening the relations of the aggressive military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea through the joint military game.

The Korean people, together with the peace-loving people of Asia and the rest of the world, vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors bent on military manoeuvres.

**Daily Purposes U.S. 'Arms Expansion'**

SK1306101789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1904 GMT*  
13 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "U.S. Imperialists Step Up Arms Expansion Under 'Disarmament' Veil."

It is the avowed doctrine of Bush that to realise the ambition of world supremacy strength must be fostered and to this end arms expansion must be sought, the article says, and goes on:

With the economic domination of the U.S. declining, the imperialists are militarizing economy still further in a bid to maintain their domination over the capitalist world and ensure the profits of large beefed-up munition monopolies.

The U.S. reactionary ruling quarters including Bush are all underlings of giant monopolies. It is as clear as noonday that they cannot choose to disarmament [as received] in defiance of the demand of big monopolies.

Yet they are loud-mouthed about "disarmament". This is no more than an artifice to cover up their drive for military expansion against the process of global detente.

The U.S. imperialists act very cunningly in arms buildup. They, for example, are expanding armaments in one region, while pretending to cut them in another region.

They are expanding arms in the region in which they are vitally interested, in other words, which is of key importance in realising their global strategy. It is nothing but the Asia-Pacific region, notably, the far East including the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to execute their aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy with South Korea, a military vantage, as the stronghold.

What they seek is to make a breakthrough on the Korean peninsula in militating against our Republic and carrying out their anti-socialist strategy with South Korea as the nuclear forward base, the frontline base of the U.S. strategy.

They are also scheming to fill the gap created by the scrapping of some nuclear weapons with the modernization of other nuclear weapons and pushing ahead with the "star wars" program so as to apply the brakes to universal nuclear disarmament and intensify arms race.

If they continue to pursue arms buildup, it will only precipitate their own destruction.

**Memorandum Distributed as UNSC Document**  
SK1206072689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT*  
12 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—A memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated May 3 which exposed the nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists was distributed on June 9 as an official document of the United Nations Security Council [UNSC] S-20674.

**U.S. Paper Cited on Growing Anti-Americanism**

SK1306055289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT*  
13 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—The U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES May 28 carried an article about Seoul which has been seized with uneasiness at growing anti-American sentiments.

The newspaper said officials of the United States and South Korea express apprehensions over the fact that hostility against the United States has now become a universal phenomenon in South Korea.

The No Tae-u "regime," feeling uneasy about the rising tide of accusations in South Korea against the United States, is resorting to all appeasement and deception to alleviate the people's anti-American sentiments, said the newspaper.

Noting that they are now preaching to the anti-American protesters "not to trample down the U.S. flag and to refrain from all action that may result in a negative reaction from the Americans," it pointed out that the U.S. Administration recently decided to move the U.S. forces command in Yongsan, Seoul, to another place.

It said South Koreans charge that U.S. President Bush "committed a serious blunder" by appointing Gregg who was an agent of the ill-famed C.I.A. as U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

**U.S. Churches Launch Reunification Campaign**

SK0906231289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT*  
9 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—The U.S. paper GUARDIAN May 31 reported under the title "Meeting Sponsored by Churches Launches New Campaign" that U.S. churches decided to conduct a solidarity movement for supporting the peace and reunification of Korea on a nationwide scale.

The paper said:

The meeting of the U.S. National Council of Churches which was held from April 23 to 26 decided to launch a national campaign for six years for supporting the peace and reunification of Korea.

The purpose of the campaign is that the U.S. churches help believers realise the consequences of Korea's division and examine the U.S. Korean policy.

The meeting decided to exert pressure to put an end to the provocative military exercises and withdraw nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula and surrounding area and the U.S. forces from South Korea on a phased basis.

#### **U.S. Professor Calls for Pullout From South**

*SK1006104689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)—Paley, professor of Washington University in the United States, when interviewed by a reporter of HANGYORE SINMUN, called for the pullout of the U.S. forces from South Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Referring to the fierce anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea, he said:

Criticism of the United States has become caustic in South Korea with the demand for democracy getting stronger and consciousness of national independence growing.

The Americans must have a correct knowledge of Korea's history and realities.

Answering a question of the reporter on the reunification of Korea, he stated: "The confederal system is advisable."

On the political and military issues on the Korean peninsula, he said: The U.S. forces must be withdrawn. Nuclear weapons are not needed in South Korea and they must not be used.

Referring to Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to the northern half of the country, he expressed support to it, asking: "When people could go to any country, why should he not go to his native place?"

#### **MAC Member Hosts Reception for CPV Chief**

*SK1306103289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—Major general Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], hosted a reception on June 12 in honor of the new chief of the liaison office of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV).

Invited there were the chief and staffers of the CPV liaison office and the Czechoslovak, Polish, Swedish, and Swiss members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Speeches were made at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### **Kim Il-song's Visits to East Europe Commemorated**

##### **Anniversary of Yugoslav Trip**

*SK1206153289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 12 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries sponsored a film show and photo exhibition on June 12 on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the official goodwill visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, heading a party and state delegation of the DPRK.

Present there on invitation were Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea Miodrag Bogicevic and his embassy officials.

Present were Chairman Yi Mong-ho and Vice-Chairman Chon Yon-ok of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

The participants went round photographs showing the official goodwill visit of President Kim Il-song to Yugoslavia at the head of the party and state delegation.

Then they saw the Korean documentary film "Yugoslav Visit of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Head of the Party and State Delegation."

##### **Trip to Bulgaria Remembered**

*SK1306104889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—The Korean committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association arranged a film show and a photo exhibition today in Pyongyang on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the official goodwill visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the head of a DPRK party and state delegation.

Invited there were Bulgarian ambassador to Korea Petur Danailov and embassy officials.

Present were Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Yi Mong-ho, vice-chairman of the committee and vice-chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association O Mun-han, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

The attendants saw photos on the official goodwill visit to Bulgaria by President Kim Il-song leading a party and state delegation.



They appreciated the Korean documentary "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Visits Bulgaria, Leading a Party and State Delegation."

**Papers Mark Anniversary of Anti-Japan Movement**  
*SK1006104589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 63rd anniversary of the June 10 anti-Japanese independence movement (June 10, 1926).

NODONG SINMUN carries a signed article under the title "Let Us Win Dignity and Sovereignty of the Nation by Nationwide Struggle."

Noting that the Korean people through the June 10 anti-Japanese independence movement dealt a heavy blow at the heinous Japanese imperialist colonial rule and demonstrated to the whole world the patriotic stamina of the Korean nation who did not pardon the foreign aggressors, the article says:

But the desire of the participants in the June 10 independence movement for the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation has not yet been realised on a nationwide scale owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the South Korean people are suffering from the miserable lot of the dual colonial slavery of the United States and Japan.

It is the No Tae-u group which is allowing the foreign aggression on and interference in South Korea.

With the foreign aggressors and the No Tae-u group which lives its remaining days, clinging to their sleeves, being left intact in South Korea, the South Korean people can neither realise the desire for national dignity, sovereignty and democracy nor can they achieve the reunification of the country and avoid a nuclear disaster.

To achieve the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation on a nationwide scale and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the greatest desire of the Korean people and the supreme task of the nation. To this end, it is imperative, above all, to terminate the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial fascist rule and make South Korean society independent and democratic.

The South Korean people of all strata should rise as one in the struggle to put an end to the colonial military dictatorial rule of the U.S. imperialists, holding higher the banner of anti-U.S. independence they have already held.

At the same time, they should further strengthen the struggle against the No Tae-u group which is trying to maintain the dirty life of the colonial stooge by keeping the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea for an indefinite period and preserving their colonial rule.

The South Korean people should heighten vigilance against the dangerous action of the Japanese reactionaries who are stretching the crooked tentacle of reinvasion deep into South Korea with the puppets as a guide in league with the U.S. imperialists, and deal a decisive counter-blow at their reinvasion moves.

We will certainly achieve the noble historic cause of the complete independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation on a nationwide scale by the concerted efforts of the North and the South.

**Dialogue on South's 'Northern Policy' Reported**  
*SK1106133189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0830 GMT 5 jun 89*

[Dialogue between reporters Chong Song-kang and Yi Chan-yong from the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee: "The U.S. Imperialists' New Plot and Puppets' So-called Northern Policy"]

[Text] [First unidentified reporter] How are you? As we know, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are attempting to realize their sinister ambition of aggression against socialist countries by combining the maneuvers of military invasion and the maneuvers of political and ideological destruction and by way of defeating them one after another.

Implementing these maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists have imposed a great role on the South Korean puppets. So, in this hour, I would like to discuss with you these vicious maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the so-called northern policy, which the U.S. imperialists have imposed on the puppets.

As we know, making South Korea, which is located at a strategic point on the Asian continent, a military bridgehead to invade our Republic and other socialist countries is the U.S. imperialists' consistent policy. This is why the U.S. imperialists have permanently stationed their aggression troops, numbering almost 50,000, in South Korea and have deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons there, thus making it an anticommunist bridgehead and a nuclear base, the largest in Asia.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are attempting not only to make South Korea a military bridgehead against socialist countries, but also to make South Korea an economic and political base. They are also trying to check the driving force of socialism by demonstrating the superiority of capitalism on the Korean peninsula.

In a nutshell, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are attempting to utilize South Korean puppets as a shock brigade to destroy socialist countries politically and ideologically, aren't they?

[Second unidentified reporter] That's right.

[First unidentified reporter] For this end, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are not only mobilizing the Japanese militarists and the reactionaries of the world to support South Korea in various fields, but are also perpetrating all sorts of maneuvers in a bid to promote the image of the South Korean puppets.

That the U.S. imperialists led South Korea to host the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul last year proceeded from their attempt not only to push ahead with the two Koreas plot, but also to promote the international position of the South Korean puppets in a bid to effectively use them as a shock brigade in their maneuvers to destroy socialist countries and other progressive countries politically and ideologically.

[Second unidentified reporter] Yes, you are right. I think that such a sinister plot of the U.S. imperialists has found expression particularly in the South Korean puppet clique's so-called northern policy. The No Tae-u ring has preposterously clamored about the so-called northern policy in a bid to win recognition from socialist countries and to establish relations with them. Such shameless maneuvers by the puppet clique are according to the scenario of the U.S. imperialist boss. The South Korean puppet clique's so-called northern policy—the basic content of which includes not only sports, culture, and economic exchanges under the pretext of improving relations with the communist bloc, but also the establishment of diplomatic relations with socialist countries—is precisely a product of the U.S. imperialists' two-Koreas plot and of their anticommunist and antisocialist strategy.

The basic aim of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have led the South Korean puppets to set forth the so-called northern policy, is to fabricate two Koreas at any cost by means of cross-contact and cross-recognition and, to thus perpetuate the division of Korea.

[First unidentified reporter] By leading socialist countries to get involved in the two-Koreas policy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are attempting to cover up and justify their colonial subjugation policy against South Korea, to prove the so-called superiority of capitalism, and to undermine the dignity and vitality of socialism.

Therefore, being involved in the South Korean puppets' so-called northern policy is tantamount to not only a participation in the criminal two-Koreas plot, but also a support for the U.S. imperialist aggressors' policy of aggression against Korea.

It goes without saying that the main aim of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have inspired the No Tae-u ring to clamor about its northern policy, is to strengthen their maneuvers to break up socialist countries from within by infiltrating the South Korean puppets into these countries, to drive a wedge in the relations among socialist countries, and, thus, to create a favorable environment for defeating these countries one after another.

The South Korean puppet regime was turned into a tool to realize the U.S. imperialist aggressors' aggressive and anticommunist aim from the outset. Since then it has faithfully served this aim.

The U.S. imperialists have inspired the South Korean puppets to carry out the northern diplomacy in a bid to break up socialist countries.

It can be said that the so-called northern policy, which the South Korean puppets have clamored about in accordance with the scenario of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, is a dangerous trap against socialist countries. In a bid to set such a trap and to lead socialist countries to fall into it, the U.S. imperialists are clamoring, through their government-patronized propaganda means, that something had been changed in South Korea. Thus, they are attempting to embellish the South Korean puppet regime. However, such an attempt can deceive nobody.

[Second unidentified reporter] Reality clearly shows that nothing has been changed in the position of South Korea as a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in the fascist and subjugative nature of the South Korean puppet regime. In particular, as is shown by the fact that the United States plans to mobilize the South Korean puppet Army in the Pacific Exercise to be conducted in the Pacific area this fall—a joint military exercise of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force, the largest in history—the position of South Korea as a military base of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for aggression against socialist countries has not been weakened but further strengthened.

[First unidentified reporter] Yes, that's right. Nothing has been changed in the fascist and subjugative nature of the South Korean puppet regime, as well. It is today's stern reality of South Korea that the South Korean youth, students, and people are waging the demonstration struggle everyday to overthrow the military dictatorial regime.

I think that frustrating the No Tae-u puppet clique's northern policy, which has been controlled by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, is precisely a task that has arisen most acutely at the present time in smashing the imperialists' reactionary offensive.

[Second unidentified reporter] You are right. No matter what cunning and vicious schemes against socialist countries they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists can by no means realize their ambition for aggression. The U.S. imperialists' new vicious plot will not be able to escape failure.

[First unidentified reporter] I agree with you. Let us conclude our talk here.

**No's Comments on Leftist Forces Critiqued**

SK1206071689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 12 Jun 89*

["Baloney To Justify Fascist Suppression"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u at a "press conference" on June 9 prattled that he would "toughly deal with the leftist forces", describing the acute struggle between his master the U.S. imperialists and his clique of traitors on one side and the forces of independence, democracy and reunification on the other as a struggle between the "leftist" and the "rightist," according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Contending that the preceding "regimes" of South Korea had improperly dealt with the "leftist forces" for their own "vulnerability", he threatened that he would deal with them by "law".

This is a fascist outburst which revealed his scheme to stage another bloodbath in South Korea by invoking fascist laws and a nonsense to justify the shocking fascist action by his clique.

The traitor No Tae-u himself dares not deny that the forces of independence, democracy and reunification are the masses of the people from all walks of life. This is well illustrated by the fact that, at the "press conference", he defined universities, industrial work sites, culture and art and press circles as coming within the range of the "leftist forces."

With nothing can the traitor distort the essence of the struggle which is assuming serious dimensions in South Korean society or can he benumb the political consciousness of the people with it. The fascist maniac cannot justify the fascist suppression with such a foolish talk.

**No's Logic Questioned**

SK1306050089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Brigandish Logic of Dictator—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SIMUN today comments on the attempts of the No Tae-u group to connect the South Korean patriotic, democratic forces desirous of independence, democracy and reunification with the North.

At his recent "interview" with a South Korean newspaper, the traitor No Tae-u cried that he would "toughly deal with" the "forces of the class revolution" because they were resorting to "violent subversive activities aimed at overthrowing the system" under somebody's influence and insulted Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang as one prompted by somebody's "stratagem."

It is quite a far-fetched rigmarole for him to brand as "pro-communist" the righteous anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean students and people for independence, democracy and national reunification and it can convince no one, notes the news analyst, adding:

The No Tae-u group brands the South Korean people's struggle, an outcome of its misrule, as "pro-communist." But this is a brigandish logic of dictators who stake their fate on fascist suppression.

It must not go unnoticed that No Tae-u said his "July 7 declaration" was not aimed at dialogue and reunification but at inducing somebody to "open the door."

The traitor No Tae-u's utterances and the developments in South Korea suggest that the military fascist clique's machinations against dialogue and reunification will get more reckless.

To harshly suppress the righteous-minded people desirous of independence, democracy and reunification, branding them as "left-leaning and pro-communist forces" is a never-to-be-condoned crime against the nation which can be committed only by such heinous military gang as the No Tae-u group.

**Alleged Police Crackdown in South Condemned**

SK1306054289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique issued "warnings" to the chiefs of the 12 puppet police stations across South Korea which failed to arrest the "wanted political offenders," threatening that they would be demoted if they fail to arrest them within this month, according to a report.

This step shows the fascist clique which has launched a wholesale roundup campaign against patriotic youth and students and democrats is now running amuck in its attempts to further drive police into crackdown.

It also reveals the sorry sight of the puppets who are vexed at the fact that those who were put on the want list long ago are very active while openly participating in rallies and demonstrations under the protection of the people.

**Daily Denounces Blocking of Student Talks**

SK1006045789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group is now maliciously branding the Pyongyang World Festival of Youth and Students as "part of the communist movement" and "an attempt to communize the South for reunification," participation in it as "acts profiting the enemy," the proposal for a working-level meeting of youth and students in the North and the South as aimed to "create confusion" in South Korea,



and preparations of South Korean youth and students to participate in the festival as "an evasion of the law" and as a "propaganda" for someone's "political events."

NODONG SINMUN today denounces this outcry stemming from the criminal plot to block the road of South Korean youth and students to participate in the festival as an unpardonable challenge to the just desire of the world youth and students and to the festival movement.

The news analyst says:

The issue of the participation of South Korean youth and students in the festival was initiated and has been promoted by themselves.

It is natural for youth and students in the North and the South, fellow countrymen and brothers and sisters of the same blood, to take part in the common auspicious festival of the nation, and it is their inviolable right.

Such preposterous utterances can be made only by the splittists who block the road of South Korean youth and students to the Pyongyang festival and categorically negate North-South dialogue, reconciliation and reunification itself.

The puppets resort to trickery and brutal sword-brandishing in a bid to block the road of youth and students to the North and stifle the reunification movement gaining in strength among South Korean people, but it is a foolish act.

The No Tae-u group should stop at once its criminal acts putting down at the point of bayonet the just desire of youth and students to participate in the Pyongyang festival and provide them with all conditions for their participation in the festival.

**Rapid Completion of Festival Preparations Urged**  
*SK0706115889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 7 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—Nodong Chongnyon, the organ of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, today editorially calls for rapidly completing on the highest level preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students which are at the final stage.

The editorial says: The Korean people have stepped up preparations for the festival, the first of its kind in Asia, to hold it grandly up to the expectation of the world people, youth and students. Most of the preparations have been completed or are being completed.

Preparations for various festival functions including the opening function, are near completion and material preparations for the festival have been made down to details.

The editorial calls for rapidly finishing the festival preparations on the highest level through the final drive to make the Pyongyang festival most grandiose and peculiar one.

It underscores the need to make the festival a grand political gathering of world youth and students shining in the history of the festival movement by completing preparations for the functions on the highest level and getting the Korean youth and students [to] make better material preparations as well as political and ideological preparations and cultural and moral preparations.

**Yi Yong-mu Appointed Head of Inspection Board**  
*SK0906053089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—Yi Yong-mu was appointed chairman of the State Inspection Commission of the Central People's Committee as Hyon Mu-kwang was relieved of this post upon his transfer to another post, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK promulgated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 8.

**Editorial Marks Children's Union Anniversary**  
*SK0606053289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial to the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union (June 6, 1946).

The editorial entitled "Let Us Firmly Prepare Members of Children's Union To Be Masters of Future" says:

The foundation of the Korean Children's Union (KCU) on June 6, 1946, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an event of weighty significance in our children's movement and the political life of the new generation.

Over the past 40 odd years since its founding the KCU which inherited the shining revolutionary traditions of the Saenal Children's Union and Anti-Japanese Children's Corps has been strengthened and developed into a true organisation of the children's union of *chuche* type under the wise guidance and meticulous care of the party and leader. Today the KCU is successfully fulfilling its honorable task to firmly train and temper all members of the younger generation as the reserves for the building of socialism and communism and bring them up to be the masters of the future.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The younger generation are the people who are to carry forward the revolutionary cause of chuche. The victorious advance of our revolution and its future depend largely on how we educate them, the heirs to the revolution".

Today the members of the Children's Union are living in a period of a very important turn in the development of our revolution.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward the orientation and way to effect an epochal turn in the work with children in conformity with the actual demand of today and has wisely directed the struggle for their implementation. As there is a great unit of reliable youngsters who are growing up to be resourceful workers under the care of the great party, the prospect of our revolution and the future of the country are bright.

The editorial calls for bringing up well the new generation to be successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche by upholding the party's line to enhance the independence of the children's organisations and improving and strengthening their work in keeping with their characteristic features and the demand of the developing reality. All the party organisations, educational institutions and children's organisations should defend the immortal feats our party has performed in the work with children and add lustre to them, firmly prepare the new generation to be successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche and, for the present, fully demonstrate the high revolutionary stamina and noble spiritual and moral traits of our children who have been educated and trained by our party, during the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, the editorial stresses.

#### **Article Urges Faith in Cause of Socialism**

SK0606102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT  
6 Jun 89

["Invincible Is Cause of Socialism and Communism"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—Socialist countries today are the most mighty revolutionary forces of our time standing opposed to the imperialist reactionary forces, and the powerful anti-war, peace forces in frustrating and thwarting the imperialist aggressive and belligerent moves and guaranteeing world peace and security, and the strong motive force of the development of human history, says MINJU CHOSON today in a signed article.

Noting that the imperialists are making all desperate efforts to destroy socialism at any cost, the article says:

In an effort to realize their anti-socialist strategy by smashing socialist countries piecemeal, the imperialists are more desperately attacking those countries which stand firm on the outpost of socialism under the revolutionary banner.

Their anti-socialist moves are as ever malicious and becoming all the more cunning and heinous with each passing day. Anti-socialism is the invariable nature and quality of imperialism. This nature of imperialism will never change till its end.

In order to safeguard socialism from the imperialists' moves against it, the article says, it is necessary to have an unshakable faith in the cause of socialism and communism.

Also important in defending socialism is to firmly maintain the revolutionary stand of the working class, the article says, and goes on:

The circumstances and conditions of the revolution are not invariable, and they constantly change. Never-changing, however, are the fundamental demand and revolutionary stand of the working class for completely realizing the chajusong of the popular masses.

If socialist countries depart from the revolutionary stand of the working class, they might surrender the principle of anti-imperialist struggle to temporary interests and this might result in such dangerous consequences as giving up socialism.

The more complicated problems are raised in socialist construction and the more desperately the imperialists manoeuvre against socialism, the more vigorously the socialist countries should struggle to give full scope to the superiority and vitality of the socialist system, strictly adhering to the revolutionary stand.

Strengthening unity and cohesion of socialist countries is important in smashing the imperialist moves against socialism and firmly defending socialism, stresses the article.

#### **South Korea**

##### **Minister Speaks on U.S. Forces Reduction**

SK1206074489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT  
12 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—South Korean Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun said Monday the government opposes any change in the status quo of U.S. Forces stationed in Korea.

"We are opposed to any change in the stationing of U.S. Forces in Korea since we regard the American troops as an essential on-the-spot deterrent to war, guaranteeing Korea-U.S. allied defense," said the minister while briefing members of the National Assembly Defense Committee on the government response to a U.S. senator's recent proposal.

Sen. Carl Levin of the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee recently called for a curtailment of U.S. Forces in Korea from the present 43,000- to 10,000-man level in five years.

"In light of the security realities surrounding us," the chief defense policymaker said, "continued presence of U.S. Forces in Korea is necessary for a considerable time in the future."

A pullout of U.S. troops should be made only when various preconditions are met, he said.

Among the preconditions he cited were North Korea's renunciation of its "scheme to communize the South by force," an institutional device for peace on the Korean peninsula, an ensuring on a priority basis of a military strength replacing withdrawing U.S. troops so that military equilibrium not be affected on the peninsula, and "sufficient prior consultation and a complete agreement" between Seoul and Washington.

The minister said that if South Korea is to build up, within five years, a defense capability sufficient to fill the vacuum left by departing U.S. troops, it would have to raise defense spending to 8 percent of the gross national product from the current 5 percent.

The term of enlistment would also have to be extended from the current 30 months to 50 months, he said.

"A troop pullout at this moment would do nothing but encourage the North Korean communists, who believe a withdrawal of U.S. Forces from Korea would heighten their chance of winning an invasive war," Yi said.

Answering questions of the lawmakers, the defense minister also said the consensus in Seoul and Washington is that U.S. troops will remain in Korea as long as threats from North Korea persist and South Koreans want them here.

The government, he said, will seek a passage pledging not to withdraw U.S. Troops without the explicit consent of the two countries in the joint statement to be issued at the end of the annual Korea-U.S. Security consultative meeting slated for July 17-19 in Washington.

In a debate following Yi's briefing, members of the leading opposition Party for Peace and democracy (PPD) insisted that the time has arrived for South Korea to affirmatively consider sending U.S. troops home, while members of all three other parties contended that it is premature to discuss a pullout.

The matter has drawn keen public attention since PPD president Kim Tae-chung recently positively responded to the U.S. senator's call for a reduction in U.S. Forces in Korea.

#### **Nuclear Arms Issue Viewed**

SK1306120989 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN  
in Korean 13 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] On 12 June, with Minister of National Defense Yi Sang-hun on hand, the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly (chairman: Yu Hak-song) held a

briefing. They talked about discussions being held within the U.S. Congress on reducing the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea and on the recent incident in China.

In an answer to questions by lawmakers on whether Korea has nuclear weapons or not, Minister Yi said that currently no intermediate-range nuclear weapons are deployed on the Korean peninsula, but that it is known that the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea possesses short-range missiles with a target range of about 100km.

Since normally Lance missiles and other short-range missiles are known to carry nuclear warheads, it is notable that Minister Yi hinted about the possibility of the deployment of Lance missiles and other short-range nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

Minister Yi emphasized that through a joint statement in the upcoming Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting in July, they will clearly state that without complete agreement between Korea and the United States, withdrawal of the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea will be impossible.

In a report before the briefing, Minister Yi indicated that the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea are an on-the-spot deterrent force that guarantees the ROK-U.S. combined defense, and that it is an essential core strategy for security. He also revealed that he opposes anything that would result in changes in the current U.S. Armed Forces in Korea. He said that in order to guarantee a substitute military power over a 5-year period, defense expenditure would have to be increased 1.5 times, which is an increase from 5 percent of the GNP to 8 percent, and the period of service in the army would have to be drastically extended from the current 30 months to 50 months. He also claimed that the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea must continue to be stationed here for a long time to come.

#### **Kim Yong-sam Speaks to Foreign Relations Group** SK1306091889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0915 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] New York, June 13 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam told the Council on Foreign Relations Tuesday that most South Koreans want U.S. troops to stay in their nation until peace is established throughout the Far East, not just the Korean peninsula.

"I feel vexation and chagrin when I encounter anti-American sentiment among Koreans, but I hope you keep in mind that the majority of Koreans lay stress on the friendly relationship between our countries," the president of Korea's No. 2 opposition party said.

The Soviet Union and North and South Korea must recognize each other's realities, he said.



"By continuing friendly ties with such traditional allies as the United States and Japan, South Korea will succeed in its northern policy of rapprochement with communist nations," he said.

Kim flew into New York Sunday after an eight-day trip to Moscow.

#### **Kissinger Supports Kim's Six-Nation Proposal**

SK1306023689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT  
13 Jun 89

[Text] New York, June 12 (YONHAP)—Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Monday a rash withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea could cause a serious crisis in Northeast Asia.

Kissinger, meeting Kim Yong-sam, head of Korea's No. 2 opposition party, also declared his support for a six-nation parliamentary organization in Northeast Asia comprising South and North Korea, China, Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union, a spokesman accompanying Kim said.

Kim, fresh from a nine-day trip to the Soviet Union, told Kissinger his visit had done much to improve relations between Seoul and Moscow and would help the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and decrease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Also on Monday, Kim visited Korean residents working in a New York fish market and discussed life in America.

Kim leaves for Washington Tuesday, after delivering a speech at a foreign affairs council, the spokesman said.

#### **U.S. Trade Task Force Arrives in Seoul**

SK1206112989 Seoul YONHAP in English 1048 GMT  
12 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—A U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) task force arrived in Seoul Monday on a weeklong mission to monitor South Korea's progress on import liberalization and protection of intellectual property rights.

The team is expected to call for stronger measures to stamp out unauthorized reproduction of books and video-tapes, use of software without prior approval and brand forgeries.

The seven-member mission, led by Assistant USTR Peter Allgeier, will meet with Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun and at least six other cabinet members to monitor Korean implementation of Korea-U.S. trade accords and tackle unsettled issues.

The Americans will ask the government to help open the movie market, a move that is meeting tough opposition from Korea's film-makers.

They will also monitor Korean efforts to liberalize foreign investments and agricultural imports and to ease import controls that protect domestic production.

The team leaves for Taiwan June 18, also to monitor trade practices and discuss unsettled issues.

Based on the inspection, the USTR will report to congress in November on trade practices in Korea and other countries on the U.S. priority watch list.

#### **Trade Complaints Discussed**

SK1306125989 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1253 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea called on Tuesday visiting Assistant United States Trade Representative [USTR] Peter Allgeier to dismiss American shipbuilders' complaints of unfair trade practices against their Korean counterparts.

Korean Assistant Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong, during talks with Allgeier, expressed regret for the complaints by American shipbuilders and urged the U.S. administration to turn down them filed last Thursday.

American shipbuilders have charged four countries—South Korea, Japan, West Germany and Norway—with unfairly subsidizing their shipbuilding industries.

Hong said the complaint is a very sensitive issue in South Korea since the Daewoo Shipyard, the second largest in South Korea, is currently engulfed by the severe labor dispute, according to a Foreign Ministry official.

Hong also pointed out that any U.S. import restriction measures against steel products violate the Uruguay Round accord.

Allgeier demanded that South Korea should faithfully comply with the mandates of the beef panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade regarding Seoul's imports of foreign beef.

Hong said it is desirable for concerned nations to settle down the dispute through dialogue while stressing that Seoul can not suggest the time for opening its beef market because of the delicate effects it will have on domestic market.

The Korean assistant minister expalined about its consistent efforts to protect U.S. intellectual property rights.

Hong said the South Korean Government will strictly crack down on illegal acts by Korean film makers designed to block direct distribution of U.S. films after through investigations.

Allgeier flew into Seoul Monday as head of a U.S. Trade Representative team for a weeklong mission to monitor how South Korea implement accords on import liberalization and protection of foreign intellectual property rights.

**Official Comments on U.S. Communications Talks**  
*SK1306092189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States have agreed to start negotiations on communications trade in Seoul in August or September, prior to U.S. designation of priority foreign countries, a Communications Ministry official said Tuesday.

He said Washington accepted Seoul's proposal to postpone the communications talks and discuss a new date and schedule.

The U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] proposed opening talks this month.

"The USTR consented to delay the talks, but expressed some bewilderment at our proposal to re-start negotiating from zero," the official said.

**Paper Views Reaction to Events in China**  
*SK1106010589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
11 Jun 89 p 2*

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Cautious Comments Made on China To Avoid Hurting Ties; 'No Change in Basic Policy for Beijing'"]

[Text] The government's "cautious" reaction thus far to the events in Beijing has been widely interpreted as designed "not to hurt" its meticulous effort to improve relations with China.

The first official response to the situation in China came Wednesday in the form of a terse comment by the Foreign Ministry only expressing regret.

The wording of the statement showed that the Korean Government made a painful effort to avoid an impression that it sided with any one party, either the hardline Chinese headship or the pro-democracy student protesters.

The comment reads: "It is very regrettable that the unfortunate situation in China in worsening against popular wishes for peace and public order."

On Thursday, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, making the government's position on the China affair clearer, said that there is no change in its basic policy toward China and it will continue its economic exchanges with China.

Such a government position strikingly contrasted with those taken by some Western governments which have vocally denounced the Chinese martial law force's bloody crushing of the pro-democracy student movement.

Chief Foreign Ministry spokesman Chang Hun, responding to an accusation that the comment was too soft, yesterday said that it was difficult to go beyond it without expecting a possible protest like "you are trying to meddle in our internal affairs."

The spokesman, in a telephone interview with THE KOREA HERALD, also cited the lack of diplomatic ties between the two countries as well as lack of knowledge of the development in China.

The only source of knowledge, Chang said, is foreign news reports as well as reports from the Korean consul-general's office in Hong Kong and embassies in Seoul of friendly governments such as Taiwan.

Chang, however, claimed that the government's official comment Wednesday was far stronger in tone than that of the Japanese Government, which only expressed concern.

Explaining the difference between the two words in diplomatic terms, he said that "regret" was a lot more powerful than "concern."

The regret, he said, was targeted at the human rights violation in China in part, while refusing to single out which side should be blamed.

Denying the accusation that the Korean Government's official comment was too soft, Chang said that he heard people in and outside his ministry say that it was too strong.

The ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party] also has shown similar prudence over the China situation, while so far refraining from making an official comment.

Chief party spokesman Pak Hui-tae made an unofficial comment Monday using the "vague term one can imagine," as some news reporters described it.

In the comment, Pak said that he hoped the situation in Beijing will be settled at an early date so that China will shed its unfortunate past and open a bright future.

The wording was so ambiguous that even high DJP officials reportedly complained to Pak.

The government and the ruling party's reaction thus far strongly suggested that the best thing they can do now is just wait and see.

Local news media also displayed surprising restraint in reporting Chinese affairs this week. All news media have made the Beijing situation their top news story every day since Sunday but refrained from any editorial or comment.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chang denied that his ministry asked the news media to exercise prudence in handling Chinese affairs.

The Chinese development was so sensitive an affair to the nation, it was widely believed, that the news media voluntarily showed caution.

Contrary to the government and ruling party's cautious approach, the nation's opposition parties vocally accused the Chinese leadership of ordering the barbaric control of the student movement.

The second largest Reunification Democratic Party even suggested that it will lead a campaign to send medicine and other first-aid items to help wounded Chinese.

Aside from the government's placid reaction, the Chinese situation has drawn keen popular attention at home, for two key reasons.

The first one was the geographical closeness of China and fast-growing economic exchanges between the two countries. In 1988, Korea was China's seventh largest trading partner, according to news reports.

The second one was that the nation had a similar historical event, the 1980 Kwangju incident, in which nearly 200 people, according to official count, were killed.

The outcome of the Beijing events will give a clue to giving a historical judgment of the Kwangju incident, political analysts said.

If the hardline Chinese leadership wins, they said, it will strengthen the hand of the military and pro-military hardliners in the ruling camp who have defended the military action in 1980 as "inevitable to save the nation from chaos."

A student victory in Beijing, the analysts said, will provide political ammunition to Kwangju citizens and opposition parties.

Some political observers said that a victory by the hardline Chinese leadership may inspire Korean Army generals to take similar action using current violent student protests and social unrest as a pretext.

Whatever the outcome of the Chinese pro-democracy movement, it is certain to have a significant impact on Korea's political development.

**Future of Relations With China Assessed**  
*SK1306003489 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean*  
8 Jun 89 p 2

[Article by reporter Yim Tong-myong]

[Text] The government, believing that the results of the Chinese situation would seriously affect ROK-PRC relations and even North-South relations, is now desperately seeking countermeasures, while analyzing information it obtains through various channels.

The Foreign Ministry, mainly its Northeast Asia Division II, has now gone on emergency duty and, thus, seven staffers, including section chief Yi Son-chin, and even the Director General of Asian Affairs Bureau Yi Chae-chung, are working around the clock. Nonetheless, it is difficult for our government to grasp the situation, because the development of the Chinese situation itself is complicated and because we have no embassy in Beijing. The main source through which our government obtains information is foreign news reports. Our government also obtains information from our overseas missions in such friendly nations as the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom, which collect information from their embassies in Beijing. Our government also receives information from its consulate general in Hong Kong, which synthesizes information received from Korean businessmen in Beijing by their Hong Kong offices.

The main step which our government has so far taken in connection with the Chinese situation is the one taken for the security of the Koreans who remain in China. After martial law was declared in the Beijing area on 20 May, the government ordered its foreign missions to control Koreans' trip to China. Thus, no China trip is presently allowed and, after the 4 June bloodbath by the martial law army in Beijing, the government urged Korean tourists and businessmen to withdraw from China. It also asked the U.S., Japanese, British, and Australian Governments for protection for Koreans who were staying in China, and for cooperation if those Koreans wanted to get aboard the planes which those governments have chartered to evacuate their citizens.

In taking these steps, the government has refrained from making any comment on the Chinese situation. It seems that the government has judged that our relations with China, one of our main partners in seeking the northern policy, and eventually our national interest, may suffer damage if we try to counter in a clumsy manner the uncertain circumstances in which the character of the situation itself was unclear and in which it was difficult to predict the future of the situation.

However, the government's cautious attitude has gradually changed after the 4 June bloodbath. Immediately on the following day, on 5 May, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official, commenting unofficially, said that "our government is worried over the many victims of the



Chinese situation," and that "our government expects that the situation will be settled in a peaceful way, instead of being aggravated." On 7 June, in the form of a statement by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chang Hun, the government made public its official position by saying, "it is very regrettable that the very unfortunate situation is expanding in China and, thus, we cannot but express serious concern." The change in the government's position was because international sanctions were announced one after another following the bloodshed in Tienanmen Square on 4 June and because even our people were raising their voices in condemnation against the atrocities of the Chinese martial law army.

On 7 June, the government formed a special task force team with the participation of directors-general of bureaus of the ministries concerned, with Yi Chong-pin, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, as team leader, to work out government-level countermeasures. However, it seems that the government is unable to take any step of sanctions like other countries toward China with which it has no diplomatic relations; and, even if there were a way of doing it, it is impossible to take any retaliatory measures, if national interest is taken into consideration on a long-term basis.

An official concerned cautiously predicted that "it may take at least 2 to 3 years for China to recover from the aftermath of the situation in any case." Thus, he indirectly hinted it is possible that improving the ROK-PRC relations would be delayed that much. However, other officials concerned predicted that "there is a great possibility that the Chinese open door policy will not change, no matter who would exercise power, and the economic relations with us as well may not be greatly influenced, because the exchanges have been conducted not at a central-government level.

The government is also very interested in the influence of the Chinese situation over North Korea. Officials concerned are watchful, because the North Korean press has not carried even a single line of news on the Chinese situation, and there has been no reaction of showing its governmental stand. It is clear that North Korea considers domestic reporting of the development of uncontrollable chaos, which developed a power struggle in the wake of democratization demonstrations in China described as its fraternal country, as itself a threat to its own system.

**Direct Shipping Line With Vietnam To Open**  
*SK0806052889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT  
8 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—A direct shipping line between South Korea and Vietnam, which have no diplomatic ties, will open in July, a Korea Maritime and Port Administration official said Thursday.

Korea will approve a request by Vosco, Vietnam's state-owned shipping firm, to place two 7,000 ton freighters on the line connecting the two countries on July 1, the official said.

Vosco made the request in January through Korea's YKL [Yukong Line Ltd] agency but the government has been delaying permission, demanding that Korean vessels be given an equal right to begin service to the communist nation.

Vosco has now submitted a document complying with Seoul's demand, the official said.

Vosco plans monthly sailings between Pusan, the largest South Korean port, and the main Vietnamese ports of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City.

Trade totaled 650,000 tons last year. Korea exported mainly fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and farming machinery, while indirectly importing coal, wood and iron scrap from Vietnam.

**Samsung, Hungarian Venture To Make TV's**  
*SK0106045889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT  
1 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea's Samsung Electronics Co. has signed a contract with Hungary's Orion Electronics Co. to set up a joint venture near Budapest to produce 300,000 color TVs annually, a Samsung spokesman said Thursday [1 June].

The accord was signed Wednesday at the Forum Hotel in Budapest by Chong Tam, Samsung deputy president, and Laszlo Kovacs, president of Orion, with some 150 personnel and government officials attending the ceremony.

Samsung and Orion will invest a combined 13.5 million U.S. dollars on a 50-50 basis to establish the firm, named Samsung Electronics Hungarian.

The construction site covers 19,800 square meters of land in Jaszfenyszaru, a city 70 kilometers west of Budapest.

The spokesman said Samsung is to provide technology and production facilities, while Orion is in charge of land, buildings and manpower.

Samsung Electronics Hungarian is due to start operation next January with annual production capacity of 150,000 color tvs.

Samsung plans to double yearly production to 300,000 units by 1991, extending the product line to electronic ovens.

**'Guidelines' for North-South Contacts Announced**  
*SK1306073689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea Tuesday announced a set of guidelines on inter-Korea contacts, under which prior government approval is needed for exchanges of personnel and materials and cooperative projects.

Under "The Basic Guidelines on South-North Korean Exchanges and Cooperation," anyone wanting to contact a North Korean or his proxy anywhere outside North Korea must obtain approval from the Unification Minister.

Approval of other pertinent ministers is required for contacts that include commodity exchanges or cooperative projects.

The guidelines are supposedly a follow-up to president No Tae-u's call to promote South and North exchanges in July last year, but seem more a reflection of the government's tough position on contact with the North since dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan made his illegal trip to Pyongyang in March.

Mun was charged with violating the National Security Law by visiting the North without government permission.

Applications to visit North Korea must be submitted to the Unification Minister at least four weeks before the trip. The minister will issue an identification card to the applicant after consultations with the Council for Promotion of South-North exchanges and cooperation.

Invitations for North Koreans to visit the South must also be authorized by the Unification Minister.

Overseas Koreans must notify a South Korean diplomatic mission if they visit the North or contact a North Korean, but need not do it until after the trip or contact.

Direct trade with the North must have government approval, but it will be regarded as an internal transaction and exempted from tariffs and defense surtax.

Under the guidelines, promoting South-North cooperative projects must have advance approval from the relevant ministers.

South and North Korean exchanges must be based on No's July 7 declaration and be carried out in ways that realize the basic spirit of his declaration.

Exchange must be based on the free democratic order and national consensus so that it contributes to the welfare of North Korea, national identity and peaceful reunification.

The guidelines, which took effect Tuesday, will be replaced when the law on South-North Korean exchange is legislated later this year.

**Civilian Control Line on Frontline Readjusted**  
*SK0106033889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
1 Jun 89 p 3*

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense realigned the Civilian Control Line (Mintongson) on the frontline drastically toward the north yesterday, releasing a total of 61 million pyong or 201.3 million square meters of land from the area under Mintongson control from today.

In an announcement, Col. Yun Chang-no, spokesman of the Defense Ministry, said yesterday that about 20,000 people residing in 51 villages north of the Civilian Control Line are free to move in and out of the area without military control.

The government drew the Mintongson along the 155-mile Demilitarized Zone as part of its efforts to protect the people from possible military provocations by the North Korean Communists in February 1954, one year after the conclusion of the Korean War Armistice Agreement.

About 40,000 people in 8,800 households now live in 111 villages including Independence Village near the truce village of Panmunjom north of the Mintongson.

The villages represent areas of approximately 470 million pyong or 1,551 square meters.

With the northward realignment measures, the ministry said, about 20,000 people in 3,800 households are completely free to move and work on farming in the "released" areas without military control and that the people from outside need not undergo any check.

Tourists can also visit Konbong Temple in the northern part of Kangwon-to without permission.

The areas freed from Mintongson control, spokesman Yun explained, include Ogum-ni, Paekhak-myon, Misan-myon, Yuktan-ni, Tamok-ni, Sabanggo-ni, the Peace Dam, Mt. Taecam, Sohwa, Mt. Meaebong and Konbong Temple in Kyonggi-do and Kangwon-do.

A regular bus service has been made possible to Ogum-ni, Paekhak-myon, Misa-myon, Sasbanggo-ni, and Tamok-ni areas with the northward realignment of the Mintongson, the ministry revealed.

The residents in Paekhak-myon and Misan-myon areas have also got much easier "access" to the lower provincial administration offices.

Spokesman Col. Yun said in the announcement that the Defense Ministry decided to realign the Civilian Control Line northward within the purview of minimizing the impact upon the military operations.

He disclosed that the northward realignment was made to guarantee the people convenience in their daily life, taking into consideration such various sensitive security factors as patrols along the barbed wire fences along the DMZ and North Korean broadcasts through loudspeakers.

#### **North Said To Adopt 'Open-Door' Policy**

SK1306034889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT  
13 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea, in response to nudging from the Soviet Union and China as well as internal pressures, will "very gradually" adopt an open-door policy, a report by the Federation of Korean Industries said Tuesday.

The report, titled "Study on the Promotion of Industrial and Technological Cooperation Between South and North Korea," called on South Korea to promote economic exchanges on a long-term and reciprocal basis.

North Korea's need to legitimize the transfer of power from Kim Il-sung to Kim Chong-il, his son, will converge with the economic reforms and open-door policies of the Soviet Union and China, forcing Pyongyang to open up, it predicted.

The report, drawn up by the federation's Korea Economic Research Institute, also said elements blocking an opening of North Korea include worries of the social impact, disagreement within the leadership and absence of any means to translate an open-door policy into action.

"Due to these contradictory elements, North Korea's open-door policy will proceed very gradually and prudently," it said.

South and North Korea should seek intermediate trade, commodity exchanges, joint development of mineral and fisheries resources, exchange of technical manpower and businessmen and cooperation in capital and technology, the report said.

It also proposed that the government pursue plans to jointly develop Mt. Kumgang into a North Korean tourist resort.

South Korean tycoon Chong Chu-yong discussed development of the scenic mountain when he visited Pyongyang in January.

But the plan was shelved after dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan made his unauthorized trip to North Korea in April.

#### **Dailies React to North Proposal on Exchanges**

SK1106070089

[Editorial report] A number of Korean-language dailies on 2 June carry editorials on North Korea's proposal for exchange of home-visiting groups and art troupes.

CHSON ILBO on 2 June carries on page 2 a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Home-visiting... Well, Yes—But We Resolutely Refuse Political Abuse of It." Noting North Korea's proposal for exchanges of home-visiting groups, the editorial states: "Although the North Korean authorities tried to make it sound as though it had abruptly dawned on them, we wholeheartedly welcome the proposal for exchanges of home-visiting groups."

The editorial continues to state that "dialogue, in whatever form, is better than confrontation and a lot better than a standoff. This is precisely the reason why we agreed to the proposal for the historic exchanges of home-visiting groups and art troupes between the North and South in September 1985, shortly after the terrorist bombing in Rangoon by North Korea, which was frowned upon by the entire world, and spared no effort toward its realization."

It goes on to say: "This is the extent to which we have valued dialogue and exchanges between the North and South and, going one step further, contacts of any kind that might lead to reconciliation and reunification. And we will continue to do so in the future." After reminding North Korea of the fact that the South Korean side had already proposed another exchange of home-visiting groups following the first exchange of home-visiting in 1985, the editorial says: "North Korea was not responsive to this proposal at that time."

Expressing joy over the proposal for another exchange, the editorial states, "we must make sure that North Korea's motives behind the proposal are pure and true, because we have been deceived so many times in the past."

Citing North Korea's precondition that the exchange of home-visiting groups be based on the agreement reached between the officials of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of the North Korean side and Rev Mun Ik-hwan, adviser to the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, and his entourage, the editorial terms it unreasonable, describing it as an act that is akin to pouring gasoline on a fire.

Concluding, the editorial says, "unless it is confirmed that religions other than communism and Kimilsongism exist in North Korea and that the world festival of youths and students is purely a sporting event, we cannot respond to every proposal," and urges North Korea to abandon its political ruse to take advantage of the chaotic situation developed in South Korea.

HANGUK ILBO on page 2 of its 2 June issue carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled "North-South Talks Should Be Normalized as a Whole—Our Words to North Korea's Proposal for Exchanges of Home-visiting Groups."

Stressing the need to keep away any kind of political conditions from the effort to reunite separated families, the editorial states, "although we sense an ominous



political motive behind the proposal for exchange of home-visiting groups, we hope that the government will give positive consideration to it and make it productive."

Wondering whether North Korea is not seeking to justify Reverend Mun's visit to Pyongyang, the editorial urges North Korea to resume Red Cross talks, which have remained deadlocked for 4 years, in addition to the exchange of home-visiting groups if it truly wants reunification and the reunion of separated families. The editorial continues to urge North Korea to stop attempting to "render debates on reunification in South Korea divisive."

SEOUL SINMUN on page 2 of its 2 June issue carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled "It Is Abrupt To Propose the Exchange of Home-visiting Groups."

The editorial states: "Superficially, North Korea's proposal for an exchange of home-visiting groups sounds very amicable. However, it associated the case of Rev Mun Ik-hwan, which has nothing to do with the proposal, with the matter of separated families and home-visiting in order to camouflage its insidious motives." The editorial then interprets the proposal for exchange of home-visiting groups as "part of a scheme to throw South Korea into confusion by taking advantage of the chaotic political situation unfurling in the South."

Mentioning the growing enthusiasm over the Pyongyang Festival on the part of students, the editorial states: "Pyongyang may have arrived at a conclusion that it could fuel the students' enthusiastic desire to participate in the Pyongyang Festival by appealing to their emotion with a proposal for exchanges of home-visiting groups. It is, however, only a miscalculation."

In conclusion, the editorial hopes that "all channels for dialogue that have been called off in the wake of Rev Mun's visit to North Korea will be resumed and continued."

TONG-A ILBO on page 2 of its 2 June edition carries a 900-word editorial entitled "We Should Positively Cope With the North Korean Red Cross Society's Proposal." Describing the brief content of the North Korean proposal and the sinister plot lurking in this, the editorial expresses skepticism as to the sincerity of the proposal, asking the questions: "Why has North Korea put forward the proposal this time claiming that it has been based on an agreement reached between Ho Tam and Mun Ik-hwan?" "Why does North Korea put forward the proposal at this particular time?" and "In addition to the proposal, what was North Korea's intention of sending letters to the Council of Korean Religious Figures, the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop], and the National Council of Representatives of Youth Organizations [Chonchonghyop]?"

The editorial goes on to say: "Reviewing North Korea's recent moves as such, we can realize that North Korea is launching a general offensive in a bid to disturb and further aggravate chaos in our society. However, it is true that Mun Ik-hwan's sudden visit to Pyongyang has driven us into a defensive stand. However, from now on, we should more positively and actively rearrange and readjust our stand in order to resolve the pains of the nation and to establish a foundation for national reunification."

The editorial further says that "based on such a requirement, we urge the authorities to accept North Korea's proposal to exchange the second art troupes and home-visiting groups in order to achieve the great cause of national reunification, irrespective of the schemes lurking behind the proposal." The editorial concludes by saying: "However, there should be one condition in accepting the proposal. North Korea should open its society so that our art troupe and home-visiting group can visit any place they want to visit in North Korea and so that they could meet people they want to meet."

CHUNGANG ILBO on 2 June carries a 900-word editorial entitled "Mutual Visits of Separated Compatriots—This Should Be Realized Without Any Political Schemes." Urging the government authorities to accept North Korea's proposal for exchanging art troupes and home-visiting groups, the editorial says: "To our regret, however, in the proposal North Korea fails to clearly show its sincerity in improving North-South relations. North Korea is still attempting to contact only dissident opposition organizations and student activists, while disregarding our government." It goes on to state: "This proves that North Korea has no sincere intention to improve and develop North-South relations. Nevertheless, we should not reject the proposal for exchanging art troupes and home-visiting groups."

The editorial goes on to say: "However, there is no firm guarantee that the North Korean proposal for exchanging art troupes and home-visiting groups will be realized. There is a possibility that as is hinted at in its proposal, North Korea would present political issues at working-level talks for the realization of the proposal. North Korea may frustrate the proposal by calling for South Korea to release Mun Ik-hwan and to allow Chondaehyop to participate in the Pyongyang festival."

The editorial concludes by saying: "The exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups between the North and the South would constitute a way of smoothly resolving the complicated question of national division. Therefore, it should be continuously pushed ahead without being used in political propaganda."

KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 2 June carries a 900-word editorial entitled "Conditions for Home-Visiting Project." The editorial welcomes the proposal, saying: "Does North Korea really want to conduct the humanitarian exchange, which will satisfy the long-cherished

desire of separated families? While welcoming the proposal, we cannot but ask such a question. If the North Korean proposal this time really proceeds from the purely humanitarian stand of alleviating the sufferings of separate families, there is no reason whatsoever for us to oppose it." The editorial, however, expresses strong skepticism as to the timing of the presentation of the proposal, saying: "The one thing we should point out here is the reason why North Korea, which has turned deaf ears to the reunion of separated families living in the North and the South for a long time, has suddenly put forward this proposal." The editorial goes on to say: "It is precisely North Korea that has consistently refused our proposal for resuming the exchange of home-visiting groups between the North and the South since the 12th North-South Red Cross talks in December 1985. North Korea not only has refused to hold Red Cross talks for the discussion of the matter of separate families, but has also delayed until after July the various existing North-South talks such as the preliminary talks for talks between the high-level persons in authority of the North and the South, the North-South sports talks, and the North-South economic talks. We cannot but doubt that lurking in the North Korean proposal put forward this time on the threshold of the Pyongyang festival is a sinister plot."

The editorial stresses the need to keenly watch North Korea's recent moves toward the South, noting its recent letters addressed to Chondae-hyop and other dissident organizations in the South in connection with the upcoming Pyongyang festival. The editorial concludes by saying: "Patience and wisdom are always needed in discussing and solving humanitarian matters with North Korea. The indiscreet contact with North Korea will only bring confusion and chaos to North-South dialogue. Therefore, if preliminary North-South Red Cross talks are held in the future to discuss this latest proposal by North Korea, we want the preliminary talks to become an opportunity to establish our firm unified channel of dialogue with the North."

**DJP Calls for Careful Response to North's Offer**  
*SK0206005689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
2 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The government party yesterday called for careful response by the administration to a surprise North Korean offer for exchange of art troupes and dispersed family members between South and North Korea.

Democratic Justice Party [DJP] spokesman Pak Hui-tae said that his party "in principle" welcomes the North Korean suggestion, but asserted that Red Cross dialogue between the South and North should be resumed first to solve humanitarian issues involving the two divided halves of the Korean peninsula.

"We are positive to the North Korean proposal because our government has called for the resumption of Red Cross dialogue since the North unilaterally suspended it in 1985," said the DJP spokesman.

However, he suspected that the North Korean proposal might have been designed to back the position of a few persons who recently visited North Korea, apparently referring to Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who was arrested for his unauthorized trip to Pyongyang.

**Campus Unrest, Pyongyang Festival Viewed**  
*SK1006024089*

[Editorial Report] Korean vernacular dailies on 1 and 2 June carry editorials on the recently overheated campus atmosphere in connection with the Pyongyang World Festival of Youth and Students.

CHOSON ILBO on 1 June carries a 900-word editorial entitled "A Wind From Pyongyang on Campuses. Students Are Urged To Know About North Korea Correctly". Describing North Korea's political aim to exploit the Pyongyang festival in its anti-South campaign and exposing the North Korean authorities' plan to hold a "rally of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people, youths, and students for the country's independent and peaceful reunification" in Kim Il-song Square in Pyongyang during the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in an effort to launch a large-scale anti-South subversive campaign, the editorial urges the South's students not to get excited over the festival, saying: "Some of our university students seem to get extremely excited over the Pyongyang festival and hang around their campuses various slogans and placards urging fellow students to participate in the festival. However, Pyongyang can by no means become a venue of a festival such as these students picture to themselves."

The editorial points out that: "Those who know about today's reality of North Korea are not Mun Ik-hwan and Hwang Sok-yong, who have been to North Korea recently, but the North Korean students who defected to South Korea while studying in Czechoslovakia and Poland." The editorial concludes by saying: "It is true that reunification is the unanimous desire of the whole nation. However, no less important than reunification itself is the manner in which it is achieved. We do not want a reunification under which we must work like a machine for 8 hours a day, must attend various forms of political indoctrination sessions for 8 hours a day, and must sleep for 8 hours a day. In other words, we would have to live in a concentration camp. We do not want to live in Pyongyang where people cannot marry as they wish, cannot get jobs as they wish, are not allowed to move as they wish, cannot speak as they wish, and cannot speak ill of Kim Il-song; we want to live in the place where people can go unpunished even if they throw Molotov cocktails, spread groundless rumors, and speak ill of the president. Those university students who are kicking up the wind of Pyongyang are urged to renounce their reckless act which may drive all of us into a concentration camp."

TONG-A ILBO on 1 June carries a 900-word editorial entitled "What in Pyongyang Are They Going To Copy? We Deplore the Overheated Pyongyang Festival Mood on Campuses." The editorial expresses concern over the recent campus atmosphere in which various forms of cultural festivals related to the Pyongyang world festival of youths and students, including the movement to learn songs related to the festival and other North Korean songs, are being started by student activists on some campuses in the days preceding the festival, and it stresses the need for the South's students to maintain their inherently sound and sincere campus culture. Describing today's reality of North Korea in which "human being" and "nation" have been completely obliterated because of the frantic movement to deify Kim Il-song and his son Kim Chong-il, the editorial goes on to say that "it is indeed deplorable that some of our students are trying to pattern after, and spread the culture created by, such political and social structures in North Korea. Some of our students hold that patterning after Pyongyang can serve to narrow the differences between the North and the South and, thus, to expedite national reunification. However, we do not agree with this." In conclusion, the editorial urges students, and student activists in particular, to approach with sincerity the genuine appearance of the politics, economy, society, culture of North Korea and, on the basis of this, to seek ways for national reunification."

CHUNGANG ILBO, on page 2 of its 1 June edition, carries a 1,000-word editorial with the headline, "Sentimentalism Must Be Surmounted—Senseless 'Wind of Pyongyang' on Campus." Expressing the shock of the people at the "wind of Pyongyang" on campus and the students' activities for the Pyongyang festival, the editorial notes such moves by the students were merely prompted by "curiosity" and "blind daring" and stresses that students should be keenly aware that North-South relations carry the "danger" of driving the two sides into "an irrevocable quagmire...at the slightest slip."

The paper points out that the reunification policy pursued by the North Korean leadership up to now is not based on the line for "coexistence and harmony" but on "absorbing" South Korea into the North Korean system, which the paper calls an "anachronistic idea." The editorial says that the "wind of Pyongyang" blowing on campuses carries the "danger" of encouraging the North Korean authorities to "miscalculate" the atmosphere of South Korea as having "matured" according to their "intentions" and of making "difficult" the "groundwork" for improvement of North-South relations. The editorial warns that the students who are fascinated with the "wind of Pyongyang" should keenly realize that the systems of the North and the South cannot be "harmonized" with the mere "sentimentalism" of one side.

SEOUL SINMUN, on page 2 of its 2 June issue, carries a 900-word editorial with the headline, "Where Does the 'Wind of Pyongyang' Blow From?" Pointing to "the

raucous wind of Pyongyang" on campuses and to student events marking the Pyongyang youth festival, the editorial says that the students' "curiosity" to know about North Korea is quite "natural" but "expansion" of the Pyongyang mood into "anti-U.S.", "anti-political system" banners to "overthrow" the present regime raised by "movement circles" becomes an issue. It denounces the student act of trampling the Stars and Stripes underfoot, and performing North Korean dramas as "mass production" of "antagonism" that merely hampers the "great national unity."

Voicing suspicions as to the source of "enormous amounts of money" supplied to the students whenever they stage "events" and "demonstrations," the editorial urges that the "central source" supplying various materials to the students be sought. It concludes that the people are "terrified" to imagine that there are certain forces who "smile in satisfaction" with the students who are becoming the "puppets."

HANGUK ILBO on page 2 of its 2 June edition carries a 1,000-word editorial with the headline, "How Can the Imitation of Pyongyang Be Allowed?" Pointing to the emergence of the "faction pursuing the chuche idea" and to "boisterous" events to imitate the Pyongyang youth festival, the editorial defines such moves as an "extreme confusion" and stresses that people should know about "our own" realities before attempting to know about North Korea and "blindly following" it. The editorial says that "curiosity" of North Korea cannot be justified as the real situation as the North has been introduced by various channels, including North-South Red Cross talks and those who defected to the South. It then stresses that North Korea is the "most closed and controlled society" in the communist sphere.

The editorial warns that one should not entertain the illusion that North Korea is an "ideal paradise," branding this as "foolish." It urges "an objective and cool-headed approach" to know about North Korea without adhering to "sentimentalism" and calls on students to "realize our own situation" before being fascinated by North Korea.

**Seoul Campuses Hold Mock Pyongyang Festivals**  
*SK0106031089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
1 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Some university campuses in Seoul are hustling and bustling with mock festivals based on the Pyongyang-hosted World Festival of Youth and Students as student activists are seeking to regain an anti-government stronghold through campaigning for the festival participation.

Instead of protest songs and the powerful beat of Korean folk percussion music, theme songs of the 13th world festival, slated for next month, are often heard these days.



Anti-government slogans and posters are being replaced with those calling for participation in the Pyongyang festival to be in July 1-8.

Some students have started to put off blue jeans and dress themselves in the simplified Korean costume fashion unique to North Korean society.

Mao jackets are a new fad among student activists.

Another popular fashion is azalea-tinged scarfs and headbands.

Students also favor Pyongyang accents in speeches while introducing usages unique to North Korea.

The so-called "rush for Pyongyang" has been in full swing as students have staged mock festivals to imitate North Korean lifestyles during campus festivals in Seoul's major universities.

Touched off by the aspiration for national reunification, analysts said, student activists are trying to recover from the setback to their movement.

The government has cracked down on dissidents in the wake of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwaj's unauthorized visit to North Korea and the tragic deaths of policemen at Tongui University in Pusan.

At the Sogang University campus last week, students staged a North Korean musical, "A Girl Selling Flowers," and renamed campus facilities after those of North Korea.

The annual campus festival was dubbed a "Pyongyang Festival," with the introduction of materials lauding North Korean ideology.

Ewha Woman's University students launched a letter-writing campaign to their counterparts in the North.

Students in Chungang and Kyonghui Universities held Pyongyang game trials, pledging that winners would be entitled to take part in the world festival.

At the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, students are busy learning the "festival waltz," which will be shown in Pyongyang during the event.

#### **Police Prevent Yonsei Youth Festival Rally**

SK1006020589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
10 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] The police, sealing off the Yonsei University campus, aborted a rally yesterday evening by student activists from 25 universities in Seoul, who attempted to bulldoze their way through to participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

In the rally scheduled to be held at 9 p.m. at a Yonsei memorial hall, an anticipated 10,000 Seoul-based collegians were to make an open call for student participation in the world festival slated for early next month in Pyongyang.

Chondaehyop, the National Council of Student Representatives, proposed recently that a working-level South-North student meeting be held today on the Yonsei campus and their North Korean counterpart agreed.

But the government decided not to allow in the North Korean delegates through the truce village of Panmunjom, and the police were determined to bar the Chondaehyop members from attending the Yonsei meeting.

Chondaehyop said beforehand it was going to push ahead with the scheduled rally. "If foiled by police, students will hold separate rallies this afternoon in downtown areas to promote the world youth festival," a student activist leader said.

#### **\* Student Activists Split on Nonviolence Issue**

41070125 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean  
18 May 89 p 3

[By reporter Yu Yong-hwan: "Student Activist Groups Are Agonizing Over the 'Nonviolence' Issue, With the Seoul Federation of Students for Democracy Adhering to Political Struggle and Violent Demonstrations and the National Council of College Representatives Advocating Solidarity With the Public and Nonviolence"]

[Text] For the first time in the 13 days since the National Council of College Representatives (Chondaehyop) declared its adherence to nonviolence in the wake of the Tongui University incident in Pusan, firebombs were used again during a demonstration on 16 May staged by Songgyungwan University students, drawing mixed reactions. The chairman of Chondaehyop is Im Chong-chol, a 22-year-old Hanyang University student, who is also the chairman of the Hanyang University Student Council.

Amid the stormy criticism of violent demonstrations, the declaration by Chondaehyop was greeted with resounding applause. The use of firebombs, however, during the 16 May demonstration by Songgyungwan University was a great shock because it shattered the hope that a new demonstration pattern would take root, a hope that had been raised by the absence of fire bombs, shortly after the Chondaehyop declaration was issued, during a demonstration held in Kwangju to mark the 18 May incident, although Kwangju was astir with the news of the unnatural death of Yi Chol-kyu at that time.

According to a tabulation by the National Police Headquarters, before the 16 May demonstration by Songgyungwan University students, a total of 855 demonstrations had been staged throughout the country since the Chondaehyop declaration was issued, but no firebombs were used in any of these demonstrations.

The students who threw firebombs during the demonstration, thus throwing cold water on the hopes of the citizens, belong to the Seoul Federation of Students for Democracy (Sominhaknyon). Chondaehyop, the leading force of the activist camp, has shown a critical stance toward the behavior of these students, thus portending a great turmoil among college activists in the future.

Sominhaknyon consists of the Federation of Students for Reunification and Democracy (Tongminhaknyon) and the Student Federation for Democratization (Tongminhaknyon), both minority groups in the college campus activist camp. Tongminhaknyon and Minhaknyon take a hostile stance toward Chondaehyop, whereas other college student groups act in concert with Chondaehyop's mainstream faction, which advocates a national liberation line (the NL faction), either through outright integration or through partial collaboration.

The Struggle Committee for the Three Principles of the People (Sammintu), widely known for its seizure of the U.S. Cultural Center in 1985, was divided into two factions, namely, the NL and CA (Constitutional Assembly) factions, through a fierce ideological feud that began in early 1986. The NL faction seized control of most of the campus activist groups and open college student associations, but saw its influence wane for a time amid criticism that it failed to effectively cope with the presidential election of 1987. Nevertheless, it consolidated its position as the mainstream of campus activism through its activities during the 1988 general election. On the other hand, the CA faction, unable to present a clear-cut line of struggle as a nonmainstream force, gradually fragmentized into more than 10 groups, including the Constituent People's Council (CPC), the Antifascist Struggle Committee (AF), and the Struggle Committee for the Three Principles of the People.

The factional term "CA" disappeared from the names of activist groups in the course of internal division and ideological feud, and the more than 10 anti-NL groups are now known as the People's Democratic (PD) faction.

When Chondaehyop was inaugurated in 1987, with the Federation of College Students in the Seoul Area (Sodaehyop) as its backbone, student bodies of 85 colleges and universities joined it. As of 11 May, when Chondaehyop held a ceremony marking the start of its third year of operation, its membership had increased to 152 campuses, thus becoming a truly representative organization of college students.

Last year the Promotion Committee for Construction of United Student Assembly in the Seoul Area (Sokonchu), which belongs to the PD faction, was absorbed into the Federation of Student Associations in the Seoul Area (Sochongnyon), which belongs to the NL faction. With this as a momentum, Chondaehyop began to assume a mass character with divergent forces included in it.

At its 29 April annual meeting at Yongnam University in Taegu, Chondaehyop set as its main objective for the current year's struggle the goal of crushing the mechanism of the grand conservative alliance, and organized the "Headquarters for the Struggle To Force No Tae-u To Step Down" in accordance with a proposal by the NL faction. In this process, Chondaehyop acceded to the demand of the PD faction that a committee for measures to promote solidarity between workers and students be set up in the aforementioned headquarters so that the committee may take charge of the joint struggle of students and workers.

Sominhaknyon, which became the focus of attention because of the latest use of fire bombs in the demonstration, is a radical activist group belonging to the PD faction, which refuses to join Chondaehyop.

Sominhaknyon is an organization dedicated exclusively to "unlawful political struggle," so much so that it even opposes the combination of on- and off-campus struggle by Chondaehyop.

This group was so radical from the beginning that it is known as an arms revolt faction among student activist organizations, and its membership is estimated at more than 500 students from 19 colleges and universities, including Hanyang and Koryo Universities.

On 9 May, the day after Chondaehyop issued its policy of nonviolent, peaceful demonstration, Sominhaknyon erected on the Koryo University campus a large-character poster in the name of "fellow students desiring a general merger of youth and student political organizations in the Seoul area," stating that "it is an opportunist attitude to declare a line of nonviolence without having an accurate understanding of the cause of the Tongui University incident."

It also said that "Chondaehyop has continually maintained a passive stand toward the suppression of mass movements by the present regime." It then scathingly attacked Chondaehyop by saying: "Chondaehyop notified the police in advance of its plan to hold a ceremony marking the start of its third year of operation on 11 May, in accordance with the provisions of the revised law on assemblies and demonstrations, and this is tantamount to begging favors from the autocratic regime that should be overthrown." More than 300 students belonging to Sominhaknyon made its stand known to Chondaehyop during the 11 May meeting at which it attempted to seize hegemony, but to no avail because Chondaehyop members opposed it. Thereupon, they subsequently held a discussion meeting among themselves at the same meeting site from 2300 that day through 1300 the following day.

Sominhaknyon is trying to organize a National Federation of Students for Democracy (Chonminhaknyon) distinct from the General Council of Students, an open

organization, by pulling together those students in each college who are sympathetic to its line. But it will be difficult for them to succeed in view of the overwhelming influence of Chondaehyop.

Chondaehyop stresses that "we have established the principle of nonviolence, our standing principle, with the Tongui University incident as its occasion... on the assumption that "democratization is possible only by the efforts of the people; and in order for us to win the support of the people and wage a joint struggle with them, we should achieve a convergence of the will of the students by means of nonviolent, peaceful demonstrations."

Chondaehyop, however, because of its nature as a consultative body, has no power to check the violence of Sominhaknyon. If Chondaehyop this year develops into the "National Federation of Student Associations" (Chonchongnyon), as a top-level executive organization capable of controlling the activities of groups at lower levels, it will be able to control the forces given to violent demonstrations.

Nevertheless, some colleges and students belonging to Chondaehyop as a consultative-level organization are enticed by the type of violent demonstration favored by Sominhaknyon, making it rather difficult to predict which way the wind will blow. If forces opposed to the nonviolence policy of Chondaehyop should demand resumption of the use of fire bombs in the wake of the latest violent demonstration by Songgyungwan University students, it is possible that Chondaehyop will split as a result of a feud over the policy.

Chondaehyop has said that "we cannot control Sominhaknyon because it does not belong to us." However, it spelled out its position clearly when it stated that "because now is the time to wage a struggle for democratization with broad circles of people, we are opposed to radical violent demonstrations, which would only alienate us from the public." Chondaehyop is also afraid that "under the present circumstances in which the government is trying to lead the political situation to confrontation between conservative and reformist forces, for Sominhaknyon to stage violent demonstrations will only aggravate the confrontation between the conservative and reformist forces."

Concern for violent demonstrations by Sominhaknyon is not limited to campus activist groups but is shared by the off-campus opposition camp. The National Democratic Alliance of Korea (Chonminnyon) has stated that "students should follow the decision of Chondaehyop," adding that "there can be a difference of opinion as to the acuity of the current situation, but it is also important to show self-restraint."

At present, Sohaknyon is a minority group within the activist camp, unable to receive a sizable response to its stand under the pressure of public opinion in favor of nonviolence. However, because it is feared that any

strong sanction against Sohaknyon might unexpectedly enable it to enlist sympathizers to its cause, the act of violence on the part of Sohaknyon is agonizing to activist groups as well as to the government authorities.

#### **Antigovernment Activists Put on Watch List**

SK1006015789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
10 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Nearly 150,000 people with records of anti-government activities are under police watch, the National Police Headquarters [NPH] said yesterday.

Of them, police will trace 53,116 people who had been convicted or probed in the past for violation of the National Security Law, Anti-Communist Law and Military Secret Protection Law by the year-end to determine whether they are still engaged in the "leftist" movement.

Police will strengthen watch on 1,457 dissidents affiliated with 548 political, cultural and labor organizations, according to the NPH.

In particular, police will beef up surveillance of 259 dissident bodies which have masterminded violent demonstrations and labor disputes.

At the same time, police will launch a crackdown on followers of North Korean leader Kim Il-song's "chuche" ideology on university campuses after drawing up a list.

Police will also conduct household surveys of boarding houses near university campuses and other hideouts of leftist elements.

Meanwhile, police arrested 128 "left-leaning" persons to May this year. Seventy-six others were booked without physical detention for leftist activities, NPH said.

#### **No Reportedly Planning Cabinet Change**

SK1206090889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0853 GMT  
12 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u could reshape his cabinet and the ruling party as early as this week, the TONG-A ILBO, an influential Seoul daily, reported Monday.

"The home, health-social, labor and construction ministers, who have been under opposition pressure to resign, and ruling party floor leader Kim Yun-hwan will possibly be affected by the shake-up," TONG-A said, quoting a highly placed party insider who was not named.

"President No is determined to change the line-up as a sign of his determination to put an end to the problem of liquidating the Fifth Republic legacies," he was quoted as saying.



Kim has expressed his desire to resign so that a new floor leader can complete the parliamentary probe into wrongdoings during the rule of former president Chon Tu-hwan before the regular National Assembly session begins in September, according to the newspaper.

Liquidation of the Chon legacy, a grave burden to No's government, hit a snag when Chong Ho-yong, a lawmaker from the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) who is held responsible by the opposition for the bloody military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising, refused to give up his seat in the assembly.

Chong, who was commander of the special warfare command at the time of the Kwangju bloodshed, is a Korea Military Academy classmate of No and Chon as well as Kim's high-school classmate.

The opposition, especially the Party for Peace and Democracy headed by Kim Tae-chung, is demanding Chong's resignation for an early resolution of the liquidation.

"It seems certain that Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and DJP Chairman Pak Chun-kyu will not be replaced in the reshuffle," TONG-A quoted the source as saying.

TONG-A, quoting another source, reported that those in charge of security affairs, including Pak Se-chik, the director of the Agency for National Security Planning, and Home Minister Yi Han-tong will most probably be changed.

A reshuffle of the presidential staff is also under consideration, the second source added.

#### **Staff Reportedly Disagree**

SK1306074289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0737 GMT  
13 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—Two senior members of President No Tae-u's staff gave conflicting opinions Tuesday on whether reshuffles of the cabinet or ruling party are imminent.

"President No Tae-u does not mention a cabinet reshuffle at all. He shows no sign of making one," the first said, complaining that a burst of newspaper reports of possible changes has disturbed the administration.

"We take the necessity of a cabinet reshuffle for granted in view of the current political deadlock. What matters now is the timing and scope of the reshuffle," said the other anonymous source.

The first official refused to rule out a reshuffle later, saying, "No may always be considering personnel changes as a technical means of governing."

While the second official predicted it will come before the opening of the regular session of the National Assembly in September.

#### **No's Authority 'Challenged' by DJP Members**

SK1306012289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
13 Jun 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] Is President No Tae-u, who was elected by a direct, popular vote, a caretaker?

Few people would agree to such a theory. But, various signs have indicated in recent months that the authority of the head of state is being "challenged" by some members from within the ruling camp.

Even if this is not true, it is clear that discipline of key officers in the government party and public servants is slackening remarkably.

Observers, in support, referred to the resignation of government administration minister Kim Yong-kap, Korea Military Academy superintendent Min Pyong-ton's remarks apparently denouncing the hasty promotion of the northern policy and the massive resignations tendered by thousands of policemen, moves which could not even be dreamt of under the previous regimes.

Even after President No "scolded" government party floor leader Kim Yun-hwan, also a Kyongbuk Higher School classmate of No, for unauthorized remarks indicating that a major Cabinet reshuffle would be conducted soon, reports of the alleged imminent shakeup of the Cabinet and key posts of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) continued.

Vernacular dailies reported over the weekend that the Cabinet and party reshuffle will be not likely to be conducted within the week.

Certainly, those reports have put key aides to President No into trouble, though the President was reported not to have made any comment on the matter.

The aides to No suspect that some officers in the government party intentionally issued the reports of the possibility of the party and Cabinet reshuffle.

This time, DJP secretary general Yi Chong-chan and floor leader Kim frowned at the reports, fearing that they would hamper harmony between the administration and the government party which is particularly required for the President to govern the country at a time when the National Assembly is controlled by the opposition.

Such discord between the administration and the government party does not stop there.



Early this month, DJP chairman Pak Chun-kyu annoyed Chongwadae officials by issuing a detailed schedule for the revision of the Constitution to adopt the parliamentary cabinet system as the next form of government.

He said in a press conference in Cheju Island that his party will complete its outline of a plan to seek the introduction of the parliamentary system this year and enter into negotiations with the opposition next year.

Presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong commented that now is not the proper time to talk about the revision of the basic law, citing that only one and a half years have passed since the inauguration of the No Tae-u administration in February, 1987.

"Now is the time to devote ourselves to solving piled-up issues," said the presidential spokesman. But, other Chongwadae officials did not show so strong objections to Pak's remarks, according to informed sources.

Assembly speaker Kim Chae-son, on an official visit to Spain, has now added confusion to the controversy by suggesting that the next president of the country be elected by the Assembly, instead of by direct and popular vote which was introduced for the first time after some 16 years.

DJP chairman Pak, former colleague of the House speaker during the Pak Chong-hui regime, and other officials at the DJP and Chongwadae disregarded Kim's remarks. They regarded them as the personal opinion of the career politician.

Observers suspect that such moves may weaken the authority of the President.

Some of them said with caution that career politicians including Pak Chun-kyu and Kim Chae-son, also a member of the DJP, in the ruling camp may be considering their personal ambitions in the post-No era.

Whatever the purposes and motives, President No, who concurrently heads the DJP, may feel ill over the moves from the party and the head of the legislature.

No, whose remaining term of office is three years or more, will have to firm up his control over the ruling camp in the face of the second anniversary of his June 29 democratization declaration before he can effectively deal with the opposition over various issues including the liquidation of evil legacies of the Fifth Republic.

#### **Change in Political Struggle Predicted**

SK1306020489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
13 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party on the weekend predicted a realignment of political structure between the conservatives and reformists.

In a rally to pep up the party activities in his electoral district of Puyo, Chungchongnam-to, Sunday, Kim said the present four political parties are beginning to show their respective ideological tendencies varying between the conservative and reformist lines.

This will eventually result in a realignment of the political structure along the two different ideological lines.

In a press conference following the rally, Kim said Constitutional amendment for the adoption of the parliamentary government system will be taken up in step with the realignment of the present political structure now supported by the four political parties.

However, he said he had no idea of why Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said earlier now is the time for the political parties to give serious study to the issue of introducing the new form of government in place of the present presidential one.

Kim said he does not know whether Pak's remarks represent the party's position or are simply his personal view.

Kim, who heads the minority opposition party, has long advocated the adoption of the parliamentary government system, which he said best suits the political reality of the nation.

As for the burgeoning controversy over the midterm appraisal of President No Tae-u, Kim said in unmistakable terms that he is opposed to holding it.

He said No has been given a five-year mandate as the head of the state. His prime duty is to pass power to his successor after finishing his term in accordance with the Constitution.

#### **PPD To Push for Extra Assembly Session**

SK1306013289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
13 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday decided to push for an extra National Assembly session in July to deal with outstanding political and economic issues.

The decision was made at a meeting of senior PPD members, presided over by party president Kim Tae-chung.

In line with the decision, PPD floor leader Kim Won-ki was told to have contacts with his counterparts in other opposition and ruling parties.

Major issues to be dealt with during the proposed House sitting are the use of 3.3 trillion won of revenue surplus handed over from last fiscal year.

**Self-Praise Expressed in RDP Leaders Meeting**  
SK1306015089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
13 Jun 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Narcissim"]

[Text] RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] officials gave themselves a slap on the back for the results of party leader Kim Yong-sam's unprecedented visit to the Soviet Union, accolading it as "the touchstone of suprapartisan diplomacy."

Self-praise came abundantly in a high-level meeting of executive members yesterday, coinciding with the boss's arrival in the United States for nine days of travel Saturday.

Vice President Hwang Myong-su called Kim's Moscow trip "a big contribution to world peace," another vice president Kim Tong-yong praised that it will help Seoul and Moscow expand economic exchanges, while Rep. Pak Yong-man called it "the touchstone of suprapartisan diplomacy."

Acting president Kim Tong-yong, pointing out that Kim's trip impressed many people here, said the RDP would arrange a series of meetings with the people to publicize the trip results.

Meanwhile, acting spokesman Kang Sam-chae, asked to comment on Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun's call for indirect presidential elections, rejected the concept as "daydreamers' humbug."

Speaker Kim, currently on a trip to three European countries, reportedly said in Spain, his first stopover, that the president would be better elected by the National Assembly instead of the people directly, given the situation in Korea.

**Kim Tae-chung Repeats Warning to Government**  
SK0506082189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—A fresh wave of political tension is looming as the ruling camp and the No 1 opposition party race toward a head-on collision over how far they should go in order to punish six key figures of former President Chon Tu-hwan's government.

A meeting scheduled for mid-June between President No Tae-u and Kim Tae-chung, leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy, is shaping up as a deciding event for the political future.

The two sides are so far apart that the two other opposition parties are unable to bridge the gap, and a dramatic change of course is needed if they are to reach an agreement.

Kim, visiting his political strongholds in the southwest over the weekend, took the hardest line since his party rose to prominence in the 1988 general elections.

Under fire from radical students and dissidents for his allegedly moderate policies, Kim said in Kwangju Saturday [3 June] that he will fight to topple the government unless No cleans up the mess left by his predecessor and realizes full democracy by next spring.

Addressing a crowd of some 100,000 in the capital of his home province, Kim said he will never compromise on his demand for the resignation of senior ruling party lawmaker Chong Ho-yong and the punishment of five other key members of Chon's government.

"Chon was in control at the center (in Seoul) and Chong commanded the Kwangju massacre on the scene," Kim told the crowd in Kwangju, where 193 people were killed, by official count, in the military suppression of a civil uprising in 1980, the worst tragedy in the modern history of South Korea.

Chong, military classmate of both No and Chon, was commander of the Special Warfare Command whose commandos played a central role in the martial law forces operation in the bloodshed.

Chong has denied the opposition charges, saying that he was out of the chain of command of the martial law forces.

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] expressed its regrets over Kim Tae-chung's failure to allay the "frenzied atmosphere" in Kwangju as well as his threat to oust a constitutionally elected government.

"We hoped PPD President Kim's visit to Kwangju could serve as a turning point in calming the frenzy there, but to our regret, his visit failed to meet our expectations," said the party in a statement.

The ruling camp, troubled by grueling labor disputes and staggering exports that have brought about economic stagnation, plans to stand its ground while seeking cooperation in the scheduled No-Kim talks.

Kim, however, reaffirmed his tough new line Sunday in a meeting with reporters prior to a party rally in Chonju, a provincial capital north of Kwangju.

"Without liquidation of the legacies of the previous government and realization of full democracy, my party's participation in the present government has no meaning. We can never step back," he said.

Kim said the No government has angered the citizens of South Cholla Province and its capital, Kwangju, with its passive attitude toward punishing the key figures of the Chon government and delays in the realization of full democracy.

He said the violence of students at his Kwangju rally reflected such sentiments, hastening to add that his party opposes all forms of violence.

Some 500 students, denouncing Kim and his party's policies, blocked the entrance of the rally site. They disrupted the rally and attacked citizens who tried to drive them out.

Kim was barred from his Chonju rally by some 70 students from Kwangju who only let him in after a debate. Some of the students threw eggs at Kim, but missed.

Before a crowd of 40,000, Kim reiterated his promise to launch a campaign to overthrow the government in February and March next year if No fails to remove the legacies of his predecessor and realize full democracy.

Kim again called for the resignation of Chong, who he blamed for hindering the liquidation of past wrongdoings and the realization of democracy.

**Daily Views Chonminnyon as Political Party**  
SK1106100189 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN  
in Korean 3 Jun 89 p 3

[Article by Yun Sok-in: "Move to Found a Chonminnyon-Led New Political Party"]

[Text] It has been learned that the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon]—which was inaugurated last January by going beyond the boundary of the existing political arena, as a national synthesis of democratic dissident movements of the nation, which correctly speaks for the demands of the workers', farmers', and other grass-roots groups' right to exist—is now cautiously considering the question of nominating its candidate in the upcoming Yongdungpo district B National Assembly by-election and turning itself into a political force assuming the form of a political party.

The question of forming a political force, which means founding a new political party, was officially discussed for the first time at the meeting of the standing executive committee held on 10 May. No conclusion was made at the meeting because there was disagreement among participants. However, it has been learned that the discussion of the question is now rapidly expanding among its 12 municipal and provincial suborganizations and among 8 dissident organizations.

The question of nominating its own candidate in the Yongdungpo B district by-election is also being cautiously discussed among its leading cadres and, thus, it has been learned that the Central Executive Committee meeting, which is scheduled to be held in mid-June, will make a definitive conclusion through a concentrated discussion of the political significance of participating in the by-election and of its tactical effect.

It seems that the way the question of participation in the by-election is settled will determine whether Chonminnyon will become a political force or not, and it also seems that, on a short-term basis, it is simultaneously considering a tactical question of what direction its struggle should adopt amid the contrasting circumstances in which the students and youth are intensifying their struggle to participate in the Pyongyang festival in July and the political circles are concentrating on the by-election.

In other words, the calculation of Chonminnyon, which has been constantly suppressed after it was branded by the security authorities as a "communist-tolerating organization benefiting the enemy" after Rev Mun Ik-hwan visited North Korea, is to receive the just judgment of the people by justifying the Rev Mun's visit to North Korea and the students' participation in the Pyongyang festival through the formal election.

Some people are already specifically mentioning the names of renowned dissidents for participation in the by-election. It has been learned that advisor Paek Ki-wan, who ran for the presidency in 1987, Secretary General Chang Ki-pyo, and Yi Chae-o, chairman of the reunification committee, who is presently under arrest, are being talked about.

Regarding such moves, a high-ranking Chonminnyon official said that "nothing has been officially agreed upon concerning the question of forming a political force." He, however, admittedly stated that "it is true that active discussion is under way for an alternative plan to overcome the limits of Chonminnyon, such as the lack of political might and the lack of maneuverability, which have been disclosed since its inauguration last January.

In connection with this, Spokesman Pak Kye-tong stated that "founding a political party by the movement circles of dissidents is not a goal in itself but is designed to smash the plan of the so-called grand alliance of conservatives, which has recently become blatant. He said that "a system in which a person who controls political funds and monopolizes the right to nominate party candidates in elections could establish master-servant relations, as we see in some conservative opposition parties, is not permissible, but a central-executive-committee system, under which leadership would be exercised through strong fighting capabilities, should be adopted...if the question of founding a party were realized." In so saying, he indicated that the rumors of a new political party are not groundless.

Meanwhile, Chonminnyon's move is noteworthy because it has developed from an evaluation of the results of its persistent struggle, which has been waged for 5 months since its inauguration, outside the existing political arena under the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification, and of the limits of its ability.



By considering that the division of the dissident circles into three camps—a camp advocating critical support, a camp demanding a single opposition candidate, and a camp upholding an independent candidate of the masses, respectively—at the time of the presidential election in 1987 and the failure to establish a democratic government basically resulted from the fact that the movement was only led by critical intellectuals and the middle class, Chonminnyon strengthened its mass-oriented nature by offering more than a half of its deputy seats to the movement organizations of workers, farmers, and other grass-roots groups and by actively carrying out the struggle to reflect their demands.

In addition, Chonminnyon strongly attacked the existing political circles' conservative attitude toward national independence and reunification, and resolutely demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, the abolition of the Armistice Agreement and conclusion of a peace agreement, and mass-led independent North-South exchanges. It has also conducted the practical work for the convocation of a North-South pan-national meeting.

However, Chonminnyon has revealed its limits by failing to effectively counter the security authorities' intensified suppression—arrest of its high-ranking leaders, standing co-chairman Yi Pu-yong and Messrs Yi Chang-pok and Yi Chae-o, and the detention of Chang Ki-pyo, secretary general, and Kim Kun-tae, director of the office of policy and planning—after Rev Mun visited North Korea last March.

Chonminnyon thinks that such limits are attributable to failing to properly unite its 260 member organizations and to the lack of flexibility in rapidly reacting to the changing situation. And it believes such problems arise from Chonminnyon's basic structural vulnerability.

It is said that, above all, Chonminnyon's systematic leadership and power of control are weak, because it remains at the level of a consultative body in the form of a "standing joint struggle organization," even if it is classified as a joint body of regions and sectors in terms of organizational stature. Accordingly, it is difficult to display unity and flexibility because of the slow process by which the opinions of the member organizations are reviewed and synthesized at the levels of regions and sectors and, then, comprehensively reexamined at headquarters, which then explains what is discussed to its suborganizations.

At the same time, under the political circumstances in which the opposition camp is larger than the ruling camp, in justifying the existence of a national democratic movement outside the current system, Chonminnyon has reportedly failed to make the people look upon it as a possible alternate political force, because it has been inefficient in publicizing and propagandizing itself and in putting forth clear policies according to the masses' sentiment and demand, instead of continuing to struggle on the street and hold rallies.

Meanwhile, workers, farmers, and other grass-roots groups, which are regarded as the main force of the movement by Chonminnyon, are being organized as a pan-national joint body of mass organizations, such as the National Council of Democratic Trade Unions, along with the comprehensive development of democratic trade unions and independent farmers' organizations, and are satisfied with conditional unity or alliance based on the point of dispute, still keeping some distance from the political struggle waged by Chonminnyon's suborganizations.

At the same time, the trade unions of teachers, journalists, and hospital workers, which encompass tens of thousands of members, are hesitating to join Chonminnyon. This also reportedly deepens Chonminnyon's weakness.

Saying that "these conditions make Chonminnyon's creative evolvement inevitable," a Chonminnyon official stressed that "it is necessary to seek mutual unity and supplement it by forming a unified organization of leadership in the form of a political party and by developing a practical joint leading body of national democratic movement as a mass organization of workers, farmers, and the middle class."

At any rate, irrespective of Chonminnyon's participation in the forthcoming Yongdungpo B district by-election, it seems that the Chonminnyon-led work of forming a new political party will become visible before long.

**Daily Gives Background of New Air Force Chief**  
*SK3105015689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
31 May 89 p 3

[Text] Gen. Chong Yong-hu, who will succeed Gen. So Tong-yul as the 19th chief of staff of the ROK Air Force next Monday [5 June], has commanded respect from among the rank and file of the Air Force, and is renowned for his virtue and immense knowledge of the tactical and strategic air defense system.

Born in Munsan north of Seoul in 1935, Gen. Chong who finished Yongsan High School was commissioned a second lieutenant, upon graduating from the ROK Air Force Academy in 1958.

Gen. Chong, a veteran fighter pilot, demonstrated his capability as a commander and his capability as a commander and his remarkable insight into modern air operation while commanding key air force units including the air control command and fighter wings.

Both officers and men who have had a chance to work with Gen. Chong join in commenting that the incoming Air Force chief of staff is a man of an "iron hand in the velvet glove" for his outside amiability and his strong mind.

Gen. Chong's family is composed of his wife Pak Son-u, two sons and one daughter.



His hobbies including reading and playing sports.

**Seoul Not To Apply for ILO Entry This Year**

SK0606020089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English

6 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The government has decided not to submit an application to join the International Labor Organization (ILO) this year because of north Korea's maneuvers to obstruct the entry of south Korea into the U.N. body, officials said yesterday.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Labor Affairs said the ministry had once considered applying for entry into the ILO at the 76th general assembly of the U.N. body, to be convened in Geneva tomorrow.

But the ministry decided not to file an entry application since it could not obtain support for south Korean admittance from two-thirds of ILO member countries participating in the annual congress, mainly because of north Korean hindrance.

The official said north Korea opposes simultaneous entry of south and north Korea into the ILO as well as the United Nations. South and north Korea enjoy only observer status in the ILO.

ILO is a politically-oriented international body like the United Nations, he noted.

Minister of Labor Affairs Chang Yong-chol yesterday left for Geneva where he will lead a 10-member Korean delegation to the annual ILO meeting, which will get under way until June 28.

The Korean delegation includes Pak Chong-kun, president of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

The delegates will appeal to member countries to provide support to south Korea when it applies for an entry into the ILO in the near future, according to the ministry.

The delegation will also discuss with member countries such issues as Korean workers' advances into foreign labor markets and exchanges of technology in the labor field, it said.

Minister Chang will deliver a keynote speech to the congress Wednesday [7 June] in which he is expected to urge member countries to give support for south Korean entry.

The annual ILO meeting is to discuss the lifting of restrictions on nighttime work for women and safety problems related to the use of chemical substances.

**Teachers Trade Union Organizers Arrested**

SK1006020089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
10 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Five leaders of the outlawed "Chonkyojo" (the National Teachers Trade Union), were arrested yesterday on charges of violating the Civil Services Law that prohibits teachers from forming unions.

Yun Yong-kyu and four other union leaders were apprehended at about 5 p.m. shortly after they left Yongdong Severance Hospital in Kangnam-ku, southern Seoul, where they had been treated after their nine-day hunger protest at an opposition party headquarters.

**Contingency Plans Made for Daewoo Closure**

SK1306072289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT  
13 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—Closure remained a real possibility for South Korea's second largest shipyard Tuesday despite the intervention of the chairman of the parent company in stalled negotiations.

Kim U-chung, head of the Daewoo Group, rushed back from Moscow Monday to meet with union leaders and workers at the shipyard on the southern island of Jeju, saying he will decide the fate of the debt-ridden firm in two or three days.

More than 9,000 workers, 94 percent of the total employed at the yard, showed up for work Tuesday.

On Sunday, union leaders called off a strike at the last minute when management countered with a threat to shut the deficit-plagued yard.

Workers have backed down from a demand for a 52.9 percent pay raise, but remain bitterly opposed to the company's call for a wage freeze.

Management also shows no signs of sweetening its offer of two 85,000-won (128 U.S. dollars) pay raises early next year plus 1.3 million won (1,955 dollars) in cash or 300 shares in the company.

Kim told Trade and Industry Minister Han Sung-su in a telephone conversation that he will make an intensive personal effort to resolve the dispute in the coming two or three days and then will report whether he will close the shipyard.

Even though Kim cut short his trip to Moscow so that he could engage workers in direct dialogue, his group, the third largest conglomerate in Korea, is going ahead with details of procedures for liquidation of the shipyard like transfer of orders to other shipyards, payment of penalties to contractors and repayment of debts.

The government has threatened to scrap a bailout announced in late March and maintains that it will not step in even if Daewoo shuts down the shipyard.

The bailout was offered on condition that Daewoo put up 400 billion won (600 million dollars) and workers forgo pay raises.

The program will be carefully reviewed whatever compromises management and labor strike, the government says.

Trade and Industry Minister Han Sung-su says the current offer of pay raises next year is already too high for the shipyard to be able to get back to normal.

And the government, either out of farsightedness or wishful thinking, is working out contingency plans for the closure of the Daewoo shipyard.

#### **Economic Planning Minister Briefs Officials**

SK1306060089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT  
13 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—The government will fine tune its economic management plan in the latter half of this year to spur investment by private industry, which has been scared off by labor disputes, Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun said Tuesday.

Addressing a meeting of high-ranking officials of the ruling party and government, Cho said consideration is being given to various tax benefits and financial incentives to encourage manufacturers to invest in fixed assets.

Cho, who is also deputy prime minister, warned that facilities investment among manufacturing businesses is growing at around 1 percent per month, far below the 5 percent level regarded as the minimum for maintaining the status quo.

"Excessive" wage hikes have stimulated prices and had a "serious" impact on the Korean economy, Cho said, promising that his economic team will continue urging workers and employers to keep pay raises below the growth rate of productivity.

The top ruling party official at the meeting, held at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was party chairman Pak Chun-kyu.

The joint ruling party-government meeting will reconvene June 19 at president No Tae-u's official residence, Chongwadae, to put the final touches to the economic management plan for the year.

#### **EPB Reports Strength of Conglomerates**

SK0506124689 Seoul YONHAP in English 1235 GMT  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—Despite the government's strict control under the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act, South Korea's economic strength is still lopsidedly concentrated on business conglomerates.

The nation's top 43 business groups invested 4.768 trillion won (about 7.169 billion U.S. dollars) in their affiliates and other companies to secure management right as of April 1, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Monday.

The figure accounted for 28.1 percent of their combined net assets of 16.975 trillion won and was an increase of 1.029 trillion won from a year earlier. (one dollar is worth about 665 won.)

Rising net assets boosted by right offerings and internal reserve of surplus have had an influence in a different way, however. The share of investment amount in the net assets dropped from 43.6 percent of two years earlier to 37.8 percent of a year earlier and to 32.7 percent as of April 1.

Hyundai topped the list of investment in affiliates and other firms with 770.8 billion won, followed by Daewoo with 731.7 billion won, Lucky-Goldstar with 497.4 billion won, Samsung 324.8 billion won and Ssangyong with 304.7 billion won, according to the EPB.

In particular, 11 groups including Woo Sung Construction, Kuk Dong Construction, Oriental Chemical Industry, Lucky-Goldstar and Miwon saw an increase in the ratio of total stocks acquired from others to net assets during the past year because they underwrote debt-ridden firms and established new firms.

The 43 conglomerates' reciprocal investment among affiliates of their own groups amounted to 24.9 billion won (about 37.444 million dollars) as of April 1.

Under the current Fair Trade Law effective in April 1987, business groups of which total assets surpass 400 billion won cannot invest more than 40 percent of their net assets in other companies and are not permitted reciprocal investments in their own affiliated companies.

To avoid a possible confusion resulting from immediate application of the law, the government instructed the groups to withdraw excess investment until March in 1992 and reciprocal investments until next March.

Daewoo topped the list of excess investment amount with 292.3 billion won, followed by Hyundai 154.7 billion won and Kuk Dong construction with 64.9 billion won. Kumho, Hyosung and Samwhan have finished the settlement of excess amount.

Meanwhile, the EPB said, the combined assets of the top five groups—Hyundai, Daewoo, Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar and Hanjin—amounted to 54 trillion won as of April 1, up 21.1 percent over a year earlier, which represents 43.9 percent of the gross national product.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

#### United Malaysian Indian Party Established

BK1306073189 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0657 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Ipoh, (Malaysia), June 13 (BERNAMA)—A new Indian-based political party called the United Malaysian Indian Party (UMIP) has been set up, its backers said Tuesday.

An official said the party, headed by Dr T. Sellapan, was aimed at attracting Malaysian Indians from all walks of life.

Dr Sellapan, a former member of the main opposition party, the Democratic Action Party, contested against the Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC) President S. Samy Vellu in the Perak parliamentary seat of Sungai Siput in the 1982 general elections and lost.

The Registrar of Societies said the party application had yet to be approved.

#### Minister Vies for Leadership of Refugee Meeting

BK1006004089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1958 GMT  
9 Jun 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 9 (AFP)—Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar will bid for the presidency of the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees (ICIR) to be held in Geneva next week, a statement issued here said.

A Foreign Ministry statement said that Mr Abu Hassan will lead the delegation which includes Secretary-General Ahmad Kamil Jaffar and senior government officials.

The conference on June 13 and 14 is expected to endorse a comprehensive plan of action (CPA) which contains measures aimed at achieving a durable solution to the Vietnamese refugee problem. The draft CPA was considered and adopted by a preparatory meeting held here in March.

Malaysian officials said the conference was also expected to focus on the implementation of the draft CPA which aims to obtain definite commitments from all concerned parties for a solution to the problem within a set timeframe.

The statement said the ICIR was important in efforts to seek an end to the Vietnamese illegal immigrants and was also in line with Malaysia's decision to close Pulau Bidong, an island which houses over 8,000 Vietnamese boat people.

ICIR was initiated by Malaysia and the five other members of the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The statement said that Mr Abu Hassan will leave on June 17 for a three-day official visit to Poland and will then proceed to Venezuela to attend the Group-77 special ministerial conference to commemorate the group's 25th anniversary from June 20 to 23.

It said that Mr Abu Hassan will be the first Malaysian foreign minister to make an official visit to Peru. During his stay from June 23 to 27, he will hold discussions with President Alan Garcia Perez, the statement said.

### Singapore

#### Deputy Prime Minister Goh Leaves for Japan

BK1206095489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT  
12 Jun 89

[Text] Singapore, June 12 (AFP)—First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong left here Monday for Japan for talks with top Japanese Government officials this week.

The June 12-18 visit is his first to Japan as deputy premier and designated successor to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Mr Goh is to meet Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and Defense Agency Director-General Taku Yamasaki among other officials, a government statement said.

He was accompanied by Mah Bow Tan, minister of state for communications, information, trade and industry, two MPs and other officials.

Mr Goh, who is also Singapore's defense minister, is to inaugurate the Singapore-Japan economic advisory council while in Tokyo.

Officials have said Mr Goh's talks would cover a range of economic, political and defense topics, although no negotiations were planned.

#### Economic Advisory Council To Start Up

BK1206143189 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1400 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] The first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, has arrived in Tokyo for a week-long visit aimed at getting closer to new leaders of Japan. Speaking to SBC [Singapore Broadcasting Corporation], he said he expected to have wide-ranging discussions on international issues. The talks would also cover areas of bilateral cooperation [words indistinct] to enhance trade and promote Japanese investments in Singapore.

On Wednesday [14 June], Mr Goh will inaugurate the Japan-Singapore Economic Advisory Council. This group is made up of some 40 business leaders from both countries to break into ways of increasing economic cooperation.



According to Mr Goh, one possible area is joint ventures between Singapore and Japan in third countries.

### **Cambodia**

**Hun Sen Vows To Continue Opposing Khmer Rouge**  
*BK1306101289 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0416 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 13—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen met representatives of Cambodian intellectuals at the National Stadium in Phnom Penh last Friday and Saturday [9 and 10 June] to inform them of the situation around Cambodia.

More than 7,000 doctors, pharmacists, dentists, teachers, artists, and state cadres and employees from different branches and services in the city of Phnom Penh packed the indoor stadium to listen to the the premier's address.

Hun Sen, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and foreign minister, highlighted new developments at home and abroad around Cambodia, especially the outcome of JIM-1 and JIM-2 [first and second Jakarta informal meeting] and his fourth round of talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in quest of a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

He denounced the enemy's perfidious plots and moves and outside interference in Cambodia's internal affairs to check the advance of the Cambodian people and undermine the process of negotiations aimed at putting an early end to the Cambodian dispute.

He said that the enemy's attempt against the Phnom Penh government, however vicious and wicked, cannot contain the process of national defense and reconstruction in the country. "We are ready (to cope with) the situation in which we are engaged in fighting and talking at the same time," he said.

He called on the entire Cambodian people to strengthen their unity in the struggle against all enemies' dark moves, especially the return to power by the Khmer Rouge Polpotists after the complete pullout of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

On socioeconomic reform, he said: "Our reform should conform to the present situation in the country. In other words, it should meet the aspirations of the Cambodian people. For this reason, it must be done whether a political solution to the Cambodian issue can be achieved or not."

He slashed out at the slowness in economic restoration due to the shortage of competent managerial cadres, the misuses of productive forces which, he said, has resulted in sharp imbalance of the state budget, and the continued inflation. He described the policy of economic reform as a measure which "kills two birds with one

stone." The policy enables the Phnom Penh government to motivate all possible forces to join the struggle against the Khmer opposition factions, especially the Khmer Rouge Polpotists, and, at the same time, it meets the desire of the Cambodians at home and abroad, and wins ever stronger support for them.

He said he would continue to oppose the Pol Potists and would never reconcile himself with the Khmer Rouge in the future government in Cambodia.

"The problem of the Khmer Rouge's role in the future government of Cambodia is very hard to be solved. However, we will never accept the Pol Potists who massacred almost three million Cambodian people during its reign of terror in the country," he stressed.

### **Ranariddh Criticized for Support**

*BK1306100189 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT  
13 Jun 89*

[SPK commentary: "The Princeling With Eyes Agog]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 June (SPK)—The recent events concerning the Cambodian problem have clearly shown that the tripartite Cambodian coalition and its foreign backers always attempt to undermine the process of the Cambodian settlement and persist in using force to regain power in Cambodia.

According to well-informed sources, Norodom Ranariddh recently wrote to his father, Prince Sihanouk, urging the latter to break off his talks with Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers. In his letter, Princeling Ranariddh informed his father about his approaches to Great Britain for military aid. He also reassured him about his growing satisfaction with the Khmer Rouge, with the aim of toppling the government in Phnom Penh after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

It is worth noting that apart from China, other backers of the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge—such as the United States and France—have planned to provide aid to the factions of Sihanouk and Son Sann, and the shipment of French armaments for the Sihanouk faction has already arrived in Thailand. In any case, these actions run counter to the efforts toward peace in the State of Cambodia and other countries in Southeast Asia, including ASEAN, and trample the Cambodian people's ardent aspirations for peace, national reconciliation, and cooperation.

The countries in the West—which, over the past 10 years, refused to intervene militarily in the Cambodian conflict—seem, at present, to be changing their attitudes. Their intentions to supply weapons to Sihanouk and Son Sann are extremely dangerous, for they will stalemate peace negotiations, unleash a civil war, and pave the way



for a Khmer Rouge return to power in Cambodia. If these countries want to have a role in the Cambodian equation and Cambodia's future, they must not add fuel to the fire.

What they must do in facilitating negotiations for an equitable political solution to the Cambodian problem is to stop their interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and allow the Cambodian people to settle their own problem themselves.

The State of Cambodia advocates the immediate implementation of the national reconciliation policy in order to expedite the process of a peaceful settlement of the Cambodia conflict. Its policy has materialized in a series of decisions and actions, such as: the 5 April 1989 joint statement announcing the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops by the end of this September; the policy on socioeconomic reform and the constitutional amendment in late April; the results of the fourth round of Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks on 2-3 May in Jakarta; and the Phnom Penh government's endorsement of the proposal initiated by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan on a cease-fire in Cambodia prior to the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

According to Hun Sen's close aides, he desires with an open heart to put an end to the Cambodian conflict as soon as possible through negotiations.

The chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers said, however, that the State of Cambodia is ready to deal with the war—a war that the Cambodian people are forced to deal with until the end, to defend the motherland and their own lives—launched by the reactionary Cambodians, including the Sihanoukist faction. "In the light of the recent events," he added, "it is imperative that the Cambodian people enliven their vigilance in advance of the so-called 'political solution' or 'national reconciliation' in the Khmer Rouge style, which is a political label allowing the Pol Potists and their accomplices to begin a civil war and to regain power in Cambodia."

Moreover, Chairman Hun Sen reaffirmed that, as a partner in the talks with Sihanouk and other opposing Cambodian factions, he will at all times maintain his unflinching position so long as the enemies persist in their goals and machinations.

The Cambodian people unequivocally realize that they are not alone in the struggle for peace, independence, and national sovereignty, and are convinced that the process of negotiations will be achieved soon—for, at their sides, there are also the conscientious people and the progressive forces of the world.

### **Mat Ly Speaks at Provincial Cadres Congress**

*BK0906110189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 89*

[Text] A provincial congress of party cadres was held in Kompong Chhnang Province from 4-6 June. This congress was attended by 229 district and commune leaders from throughout Kompong Chhnang Province. Present in the presidium of the congress were, among others, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Daok Narin, secretary of the Kompong Chhnang Provincial Party Committee; and Comrade Keo Sin, deputy secretary of the Party Committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Kompong Chhnang Province.

For 3 days the congress participants listened to the report on the second national congress of party cadres and reports summing up military, security, and political work of various localities in Kompong Chhnang Province. They also heard speeches by representatives of localities, communes, and districts throughout the province, and enthusiastically discussed the good experiences gained in the localities over the past years as well as important measures adopted for the future.

On the same occasion, Comrade Mat Ly made a speech to the gathering, excerpts of which are as follows:

[Begin recording] First of all, on behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and in my own name, I would like to say that I am very delighted to be able to attend your congress today, and especially to join you in your work in Kompong Chhnang—a province known for its glorious record of revolutionary struggle and whose many brilliant achievements have been inscribed in the history of the State of Cambodia over the past 10 years since the toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

On this occasion, I would like to extend my greetings of most profound feelings of revolutionary fraternity to the cadres, party members, combatants, militiamen, and inhabitants of the province who have struggled and are struggling actively and resolutely to successfully conduct the 1988-89 dry season campaign, enabling the localities throughout the province to continue making all-around progress and undergo rapid changes.

The present congress takes place at a time when our people throughout the country find themselves in the initial stage of effectively implementing the resolutions of the second national congress of party cadres and of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly, and, particularly, at a time when the prestige of our State of Cambodia is soaring high in the international arena—

functioning as the core force for national reconciliation and the prevention of the return to power by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the most dangerous enemy of our people.

I would like to say that I am pleased with the smooth process of the congress and personally thank the comrades in the provincial party committee for clearly explaining the resolutions of the second national congress of party cadres to the congress participants, helping them to look at these resolutions from all angles.

The attention that the entire congress has paid listening to the reports and its enthusiastic contribution to the compilation of a summarizing report assessing the situation in the province and dealing with the arrangement for taking charge of the tasks in the place of the Vietnamese volunteer troops as of September 1989 clearly reflect your sense of responsibility, mastery, and self-reliance in national defense and reconstruction. At the same time, I highly value the report summarizing the situation in Kompong Chhnang Province and the assessment of the situation and the balance of forces in the fight against the enemy and in a number of important tasks between now and 1990. This shows the preparedness of the province in closely linking leadership to actual practice, practice to control, and the drawing of experience to [word indistinct] of the objectives. This is an authoritative implementation made according to the real situation by the provincial party committee regarding the resolutions of the second national congress of party cadres and decision No. 103 of the party Central Committee.

Through this congress, I am confident that all the knowledge and understanding collected here will be transformed into actual deeds; spread to all localities, communes, and districts throughout the province; and transformed into an enthusiastic movement to build and defend the motherland, especially at this new stage where we must take full charge of everything by ourselves as the Vietnamese volunteer troops will be completely repatriated before the end of September 1989. At the same time, on the basis of a high consensus in both consciousness and determination of the entire congress, I would like to express confidence that the decision to adopt an open, flexible policy made by our party in the stage of national, democratic, and popular revolution—especially the five-point policy toward agriculture, small industries, handicrafts, and transportation—will take deep root in Kompong Chhnang Province and will make the political, economic, social, and cultural life soar, develop, and become lively; thus contributing to the improvement of the living conditions of the people and the development of the national society. [end recording]

After dealing with the three major events that took place early this year—namely, the second national congress of party cadres, the amendments to the Constitution of the State of Cambodia, and the fourth Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks in Jakarta—Comrade Mat Ly stressed:

[Begin recording] I urge all comrades to concentrate on a number of points as follows:

1. Pay attention to building forces, especially the Armed Forces. Do not have any illusions about the following important issues: In connection with the question of attacking the enemy, it is imperative to always launch constant and repeated attacks on him so long as there is no agreement to do otherwise. In case of an agreement to maintain the military status quo, if the enemy changes his positions, then we must attack and crush him. It is necessary to have new concepts on building the armed forces based on quality and modern science and technology, free from the scourge of regionalism, so that the building of regular and regional forces can proceed in a systematic, synchronized, and uniform manner—for the provinces and regions constitute a reliable, qualified source of complementary forces for the regular army. Do your best to make our soldiers and policemen deserve to be the beloved, trusted sons of the people—like fish belong in water.

2. Pay attention to consolidating our inner ranks and actively promote propaganda and education work to strengthen the ideology, view, and stand of the people and consolidate solidarity and unity around party leadership. Focus on studying all the new principles adopted by the recent second national congress of party cadres and closely monitor and implement the constitutional amendments and the outcome of the fourth Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks.

3. Pay attention to staying close to the people and helping them effectively solve their economic and social problems. Heighten the effort to implement the five-point socioeconomic policy adopted at the second national congress of party cadres. In particular, during this rainy season, incite a mass movement to use up all the available land for production; avoid leaving the lands fallow or engaging in other professions not beneficial to production. Sharpen determination to correctly implement the amended Constitution of our State of Cambodia, which upholds the right to mastery of our people. All requests and suggestions must always be taken into consideration and fulfilled for the masses. Avoid abusing or encroaching on the interests, rights, and freedoms of citizens. All complaints, protests, and denunciations submitted by the people must be answered and solved in time. Refrain from procrastinating in dealing with them or dealing with them with partiality or unfairly; for it is necessary to maintain social justice. Soldiers, policemen, cadres, party members, and people alike are equal before the law.

By all means, avoid using one's position and function to violate, bully, or intimidate the people, thus causing the people to be afraid of the party and state authority of our new regime. In particular, cadres and party members must set examples in respecting the law in their contacts with the people. It is necessary to build up a gentle

character. Do not profess violence, and avoid mandarinism and bureaucratism, which can only make the people stay away from, get bored with, and lose faith in the state authority.

The party committees, administration, and mass organizations at all levels in the province must heighten the sense of responsibility in the tasks [words indistinct] and operate closely and assist each other in order to create the combined forces, combined measures, and combined means aimed at carrying out all revolutionary tasks in a highly successful, timely, and efficient manner.

So far, many major problems have been basically solved or brought to the verge of solution. Now, there is one important problem left on which all of you who are leading cadres must focus your attention: The pay of our cadres does not match the cost of living. For the time being, the provincial, district, and commune authorities must do their best to help alleviate the plight of those who are in difficulty and give them some assurances and stability in their daily lives. [applause] [end recording]

The congress concluded in an atmosphere permeated with pride, solidarity, joy, and cordiality.

#### **Tie Banh Province Announces New Battalions**

*BK1206075489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jun 89*

[Text] A solemn ceremony was recently held in Mongkolborei District, Banteay Meanchey Province, under the chairmanship of Comrade Gen Tie Banh, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister of the State of Cambodia, to pronounce the formation of the 11th, 16th, and 18th Battalions of the district.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Um Sarit, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Banteay Meanchey Province and other comrade chairmen and deputy chairmen of various services and units around the province, as well as comrade chairmen and vice chairmen of the offices, state authorities, mass organizations, populace and students in the district.

After the official pronouncement of those battalions, Comrade Gen Tie Banh made a speech highly praising and valuing the multifaceted achievements and developments in Mongkolborei District, in particular the defense work and the building up of the local armed forces with which the district was, at all times, capable of maintaining the safety and tranquillity for the populace and locality.

The comrade general also urged all the cadres and combatants to exert their full efforts to upgrade their knowledge in literature, political theories, and fighting

tactics. They should also strengthen their internal solidarity and the solidarity with the Vietnamese volunteer forces and strive to draw good experiences from the outstanding heroic Vietnamese volunteer troops. Moreover, they should in particular promote their relationship and cooperation with the local authorities and people to reinforce their strong position in the task of defending the localities, contributing to the steady development and progress of the Cambodian motherland.

#### **Ranariddh Claims More Soviet Arms to Phnom Penh**

*BK1206124089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT  
12 Jun 89*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, June 12 (AFP)—A top Cambodian resistance leader said here Monday that the Soviet Union had recently intensified its military aid to Cambodia's Hanoi-backed government with deliveries of a "huge amount" of tanks and artillery pieces.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the son of resistance chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the commander of his father's guerrilla forces, said in a statement that intelligence reports indicated that "over 30 T-55 main battle tanks" had been delivered at Kompong Som, the Cambodian port on the Gulf of Thailand.

The reports "confirm that the Soviet Union pours more and more weapons (into Cambodia) to strengthen Hun Sen," Prince Ranariddh said, adding that China "did the same" for the Khmer Rouge. [passage omitted]

Prince Ranariddh said that in addition to the T-55 tanks the Soviet Union had recently delivered at Kompong Som, Cambodia's only deep sea port, thirty 122-mm and 130-mm heavy guns as well as multiple rocket launchers and field guns.

He also dismissed charges by Hanoi and Phnom Penh that U.S. military assistance to the non-communist guerrillas would eventually boost the Khmer Rouge.

Vietnam "should not worry about the American aid to the non-communist resistance because this aid will not be used against the Vietnamese Army inside Cambodia (as there will be no more Vietnamese troops [after their withdrawal by September]) but to defend Cambodia from an eventual return of the Khmer Rouge to power" and to foster "the self-determination of the Cambodian people," Prince Ranariddh said.

The United States gives non-lethal aid to the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions, but is reportedly set to provide them with military aid as well.



**Commentary Scorns Vietnamese Envoy's 'Laments'**  
*BK1006035489 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Station commentary: "Vietnamese Envoy to Thailand Le Mai Sheds Crocodile Tears To Win People's Sympathy"]

[Text] 1. Vietnamese envoy to Thailand Le Mai shed crocodile tears and rambled on about the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia this September. He lamented that Vietnam does not want to be bogged down in Cambodia as the United States was in Vietnam. Furthermore, Le Mai said that there are now less than 50,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

2. What is the purpose of these laments? Is this to get people to believe that Vietnam will genuinely withdraw its troops? Is this to get people to believe that there are less than 50,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia?

The fact is that there are still over 100,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia. There are also over 1 million Vietnamese nationals—one-third of them armed—in the country. On top of this, there are approximately more than 30,000 Vietnamese soldiers wearing the puppet troops' uniforms at this time. Therefore, since Vietnam said it withdrew 20 or 30,000 disabled soldiers and announced that all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Cambodia, what are these Vietnamese forces, over 100,000-strong, disguised as Cambodian troops? Are these not aggressor forces?

Apart from this, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are carrying out the following maneuvers. Up front, cosmetic changes have been made, while in the back hundreds of thousand Vietnamese troops have been disguised as puppet forces along with arm caches everywhere. People the world over have clearly realized these Vietnamese maneuvers and are following them. What are the enormous weapon and ammunition caches in Cambodia's jungles for?

**Public Suspicion of SRV Troop Withdrawal Cited**  
*BK1106080089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Unattributed commentary: "Vietnam's Unilateral Statement Announcing Its Troop Withdrawal Is Tantamount To Keeping the Puppet Regime Under Its Control"]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila recently said Vietnam's unilateral announcement on troop withdrawal was tantamount to keeping the Vietnamese-backed puppet regime under its control. He added that Vietnam's statement announcing the so-called withdrawal of all of its aggressor troops from Cambodia by this September was a Vietnamese strategy, not the truth.

Vietnam's aim was to partially solve the problem by turning its aggression into a Cambodian internal conflict and labeling itself an outsider in the question of aggression against Cambodia. Vietnam thought that if the problem was solved according to its plan, then it would be able to keep its puppet regime in place and under its control.

The Thai foreign minister said further that this was why Vietnam tried so hard to convince various international organizations to recognize its puppet regime as Cambodia's future government.

He stressed: We believe that Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal to simultaneously dissolve both the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam's puppet regime in Phnom Penh and to establish a quadripartite government of national reconciliation is the best political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The Thai foreign minister's clear-cut statement reflected international suspicion of the Hanoi authorities' announcement on the so-called troop withdrawal.

## Indonesia

**Suharto on National Stability, Debt Payment**  
*BK1206125389 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0900 GMT  
12 Jun 89*

[Excerpts] Jakarta, June 12 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto said Monday [12 June] that if the government has always urged for the establishment of national stability in Indonesia, it does not mean to cut freedom and basic rights of individuals or groups.

The president said this to the press Monday when explaining the link between the government's population program and the national development on board the DC-10 of Garuda Indonesia flying him home from a visit to the United States.

The president, flanked by his wife, said national stability is a condition which is absolutely necessary for safeguarding the national development in the different fields.

The president visited the United States from June 7 through 9 at the invitation of United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to receive the UN population award of 1989 for his services in promoting family planning in Indonesia.

He said development included the program of population and family planning, and is basically aimed at achieving prosperity and welfare for the people. [passage omitted]

The government is determined to continue paying its debts, although the debt burden has become increasingly heavier in view of the highly irregular fluctuations of various foreign currencies, the president said.



By meeting the debt payment commitment, other countries will remain confident in Indonesia and the development of the nation could be continued safely, he added.

Touching on his talks with President Bush, he said his American counterpart told him of a view that Indonesia no longer faced financial difficulties. "This is not the case", President Suharto remarked.

"It is true that we have no problem in paying our debts to the United States, because the debts were in the U.S. currency, which practically did not suffer an appreciation," he said.

"Apparently because there was no problem, the American side did not have the correct understanding about the matter," he said.

President Suharto has noted that those who lacked understanding on Indonesia's position in the debt problem appeared to be the U.S. officials serving donor institutions such as the World Bank.

President Bush appeared to appreciate Suharto's explanations and promised to give more attention to Indonesia's economic difficulties.

**Sutrisno Warns Against 'Disguised' Threat**  
*BK0606091289 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
0703 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 5 (OANA-ANTARA)—Armed Forces (ABRI) Commander General Tri Sutrisno said Indonesia still has to be vigilant against threats that come under "disguised" and "blanketed" forms although the present security situation is generally stable and controlled.

In his written address read out to the 18th congress of the Indonesian Newspapers Publishers Association, SPS, Monday [5 June] afternoon, Gen Tri underscored that efforts have to be maintained to enhance the nation's vigilance.

Vigilance, according to the commander, has to be stepped up particularly against threats coming from the latent danger of communism (G-30-S/PKI) [30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party], rightist, and other extremists, as well as against crimes that call for special attention such as smuggling and drugs abuses.

"I hope the press institution and community, particularly members of the SPS, as those responsible for the press publications, could become the source of correct information for the public and also help prevent the rise of social unrest and upheavals by publishing proportional, objective and constructive news," the commander said.

The national press should be capable to play the role of motivator, stimulator, and source of information, encouraging the creation of a healthy, dynamic, creative and tranquil condition in the life of the community, nation and state, Gen Tri said.

Touching on the press situation, the general noted that there is a tendency for the weak publications to become weaker while the strong ones become stronger, giving rise to the possibility of the establishment of monopoly.

This is undesirable because monopoly is contradictory to the Pancasila and 1945 Constitution economic system.

The general called on the SPS to play an active role in preventing the rise of such monopoly.

The SPS congress is attended by about 200 delegates from throughout Indonesia.

Opened on Monday it will proceed through Friday.

**Police Holding 14 Students After Protests**  
*BK1006103989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT*  
10 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 10 (AFP)—Indonesian police have released all but 14 of the 87 students detained following street protests here on Thursday [8 June], the Legal Aid Foundation (LBH) said Saturday.

Warrants for their arrest had been issued and most of them were detained on the grounds of creating public disorder, an LBH spokesman said.

Thirty students were released Friday and 43 others followed Saturday, the spokesman said.

Three of the detained students faced serious charges ranging from leading the demonstration, agitating the mass to providing a venue for students to meet and plan the protest, he said adding that the other 11 could be charged with simply taking part in the demonstration.

All 14, who were still under police interrogation, had asked the LBH to represent them, the spokesman said.

Most of the students were detained as they tried to march to Parliament Thursday to protest against a recent hike in electricity tariffs while 12 were held when they tried to see their colleagues at the central police station later the same day, according to LBH.

Police have so far refused to comment on the LBH claims but one officer, who declined to be named, said Friday that 74 were detained after the protests.

The students, who came from universities in Jakarta and other major cities in Java, marched from the Senayan sports complex before police stopped them some 500 metres (yards) from the parliament building and then bundled them into three waiting police lorries.

Witnesses said none of the students appeared to have been hurt, putting up only token resistance as they were manhandled into the trucks.

The police, mostly armed with truncheons and without their pistols, easily outnumbered the demonstrators whose three-hour protest snarled traffic completely on the city's main intersection.

**Shipping Company To Open Direct Service to SRV**  
*BK0806103289 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
0936 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 8 (OANA-ANTARA)—Trikora Lloyd, a national shipping lines, will open a direct service to Vietnam once in two weeks, the company's general manager, Kusumoadilodo, told the press here on Thursday [8 June].

At the first stage, the company's ships will depart from Surabaya and Belawan and dock at Saigon, Da Nang and Haiphong.

For the service Trikor Lloyd will deploy 14 ships, weighing 136, 265 dead weight, from its principal company, the Polish Ocean Lines.

"Trikora Lloyd is one of the national shipping lines which has been appointed by the government to especially serve shipping connections with the socialist countries," Kusumoadilodo said.

The 14 ships will have a total room capacity of 8,199,361 meter cubic for freeze loads (384,362 meter cubic), for fluid loads (87,980 meter cubic) and 232 units of 20 feet containers.

Trikora Lloyd has been using ships from its principle company because its own national fleet is limited in number and has had regular services, Bambang Haryanto, the marketing manager, said.

In January this year the company's national fleet was recorded at a total of 34 consisting of multi-purpose ships, semi-and full- container ships and bulk carriers. The government plans to increase the number to 59.

"Therefore, we use ships from the principle company to promote the mission of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to Vietnam recently," he said.

So far, trade between Indonesia and Vietnam is conducted through Singapore. Indonesia has exported cement, fertilizer, rice and chemical goods.

"From Vietnam the ships usually carry iron scrap for P.T. Krakatau Steel," he said.

Indonesia hopes that more commodities from Indonesia will come to Vietnam following the opening of the direct service, Haryanto said.

**Laos**

**Daily Urges Effective Use of Foreign Aid, Loans**  
*BK0906143989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 8 Jun 89

[PASASON 8 June editorial: "Utilize Aid Capital From Friendly Countries in the Most Effective Manner in Socioeconomic Development"]

[Text] Capital is one of the most essential ingredients in carrying out socioeconomic development. Capital is derived from various sources. First of all, it comes from production and circulation of goods within the country. It also comes from loans and gratis aid granted by friendly countries.

At present, our country still remains underdeveloped, and our people have encountered numerous difficulties in making a livelihood. We seldom have surplus products left for future consumption, and we are unable to expand production. Therefore, it is necessary that we rely on outside sources of capital for implementing our socioeconomic development projects and for expansion of production in our country.

In recent years, some friendly socialist countries, a number of Western countries that are good friends of our people, and some international organizations have given considerable financial assistance to our country. The capital derived from this assistance has been utilized in economic construction and cultural development, thereby creating foundations for our national economy in many spheres of production and circulation. Nevertheless, it is worthy of note that the utilization of our foreign aid is sometimes unreasonable and inappropriate. Some projects funded by foreign aid are not effectively executed, either.

Having experienced the above-mentioned phenomena, it is time that we ask ourselves what we should do to utilize and exploit foreign aid in the most effective and appropriate manner, or to use it to pay back our debts. With regard to this development, the seventh resolution adopted by the fourth party Central Committee spelled out guidelines saying that we must try to explore and identify the strengths of certain countries, which are suitable to the special characteristics of our country, before asking for assistance or loans from them. This will enable those countries to understand the situation in our country correctly before granting assistance or loans to us for socioeconomic development. So doing will enable

us to appropriately utilize the best potentials from each of those countries, thus creating favorable conditions for our country to develop more quickly.

With regard to the direction in the utilization of capital acquired as foreign loans and aid, the seventh resolution of our party placed an emphasis on the building of the infrastructure—such as communication routes, bridges, irrigation projects, energy projects, schools, and a science research institute. But the most urgent requirement from this capital is directed at serving the agricultural-forestry work to build a new countryside. In each project operated with foreign aid or loans, efforts must be made to conduct a thorough study on its economic and technical aspects and to assess its capabilities in regaining capital and repaying loans.

It is certain that the utilization of the capital must be administered with strict management measures. The seventh resolution also pointed out that the management and utilization of foreign aid and loans must be administered solely through the budget administration and that the utilization must be executed by a particular agency. This means that the particular agency must acquire loans through a bank and is held responsible for paying back debts to the bank within a definite time frame, so that payments for the acquired loans can be made to the foreign countries concerned on a timely basis.

In addition to monetary capital, capital in the form of technical talent from foreign countries also constitutes another decisive factor in our socioeconomic development. This is because whether the economic growth can be achieved quickly or slowly depends on two factors—namely, the material factor and the labor factor. The labor factor is composed of the technical labor and the management labor. If we know only how to acquire loans for operating enterprises but are not capable of recruiting skillful technical cadres and experienced management cadres to carry out specialized work, those enterprises will become fruitless and be unable to pay back debts.

Thus, under the prevailing conditions, our country is in need of the capital both in the form of monetary capital and the form of technical know-how and wisdom.

As for the direction in hiring management experts and technical workers from foreign countries to effectively administer foreign loans, the seventh resolution clearly pointed out that careful consideration must be given to the initial planning and requesting of foreign experts. We must refrain from hiring foreign experts to work in any project in which we are capable of becoming self-sufficient. Nevertheless, we must hire certain categories of foreign experts to work for us in any fields in which we lack skilled workers—for example, experts in legal affairs, foreign economic relations, accountancy, banking, marketing, planning, and implementation of projects.

To effectively utilize these experts, we must pursue an appropriate policy, first of all in the service sector. Only by doing so will we be able to effectively use these experts and to utilize aid capital acquired from friendly countries to the fullest extent in carrying out socioeconomic development in our country.

**Official on Use of Forests, Foreign Investment**  
*BK1306094589 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT*  
13 Jun 89

[Text] Vientiane, June 13 (KPL)—Laos welcomes sincere and long-term foreign investments in forestry domain, disclosed Mr Noulin Sinbandit, head of the Forestry Department.

He went on that if there is investment in timber extraction, it must be accompanied with afforestation which is desirous in Laos.

Concerning foreign brokers wishing to cooperate with Laos in other domains but wanting to start with timber extraction, he said that it was unacceptable. There was misunderstanding on the part of foreign brokers in the policy on Laos' forestry cooperation.

Mr Noulin Sinbandit further pointed out that though there was a ban on unplanned timber exploitation for the purpose of survey of the remaining forested land, the ban would not affect businessmen who wished to engage in forestry business because the already-cut timber logs were considerable.

According to the statistics, Laos in 1981 had 11.2 million hectares of forested land, 47 percent of the entire country. Now it is estimated only 8-9 million hectares [are] left.

**Soviet Cooperative Farm Cooperation Reported**  
*BK1006101589 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT*  
10 Jun 89

[Text] Vientiane, June 10 (KPL)—Cooperation in agricultural development for marketing between a Lao company and Soviet Shapovo cooperative of Moscow has been practised.

In the first stage, the Lao side is in charge of opening up 500 ha [hectares] of cultivated land in Thoulakhom District, Vientiane Province, for the plantation of subsidiary crops for marketing. It is also to plant grass for cattle raising.

This year the company plans to prepare 200 ha of land for the purpose, and to date, more than 100 ha have been put under maize and castor plants.

The Shapovo company of Moscow will provide specialists, equipment and production tools to Laos.



### New Management Mechanisms Scrutinized

BK0606043189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 28 May 89

[PASASON editorial: "Strive To Completely Take Socioeconomic Activities Into New Management Mechanisms"—date not given]

[Text] The old management mechanisms of state financing and bureaucratic centralism failed to create an impetus for economic development. To the contrary, they only brought about a state of stagnation in the economy of our country. As a result, all economic sectors were unable to further develop; production was obstructed; quality and productivity declined; confusion reigned in the distribution and circulation sector; and numerous negative phenomena cropped up in our society.

Under the old mechanisms, management of economic foundations by bureaucratic instructions was considered a primary method and was executed through plans and laws, thus leading the administrative power to interfere deeply in all decisions to carry out business operations without having any responsibility whatsoever for acquiring materials for production. Moreover, the various economic sectors had no right of mastership and were not held responsible for any business production at all.

The fifth plenary session of our party stressed that the transformation of plans in a direct manner in a backward economy in which the level of the division of social work still remained low would certainly lead to a point where the mechanisms dealing with reimbursement, acquisition, and payment would only result in an even greater increase in state financing in the national economy. The session also pointed out that plans were not linked to the markets nor marketing, thus creating confusion in the entire process of social production. While the process of social production remained confused, the administrative mechanisms still continued to increase the number of cadres who apparently lacked quality, agility, and skills in carrying out business production, thereby creating a heavy burden for the state to carry. As for their theoretical views toward the economy, the old mechanisms adhered to fixed principles without relying on objective reality and by attaching importance to conceptualism more than practicality.

The above-mentioned development required that we urgently abolish the old management mechanisms of bureaucratic centralism and state financing and replace them with new mechanisms in which business production units and foundations are permitted to act as their own masters in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. This means that the centralized management is carried out on the basis that business production units and foundations fully exercise the right of mastership and that the multiethnic people's democratic rights are completely respected.

Since the abolition of the old management mechanisms and the introduction of the new ones, numerous changes have occurred in business and social activities in our country. Production activities and circulation work throughout the country, especially in big cities, are returning to normal and are further developing. Nonetheless, the change in the management mechanisms in our country has not yet been carried out in a thorough manner. The seventh plenary session of our party pointed out that a change in the management mechanisms in our country is only at the initial stage and that several aspects in this change have not yet been reviewed and improved. The characteristics of management still show a combination of the old and the new systems. The reorganization of production and the solving of ownership problems are still being carried out at a slow pace. Plans are only in forms and are not yet linked to the reality, lack data, have not served to balance the business accounting system, and have not yet been fully implemented. The various policies, such as those on finance, credit, and management of domestic trade and import-export transactions, as well as various laws have not yet been fully implemented and enforced.

The above-mentioned situation demands that within this year we must urgently create every favorable condition to allow all business enterprises to operate under the new management mechanisms and to change a pace of business production and state management.

One main problem existing in management work is how to clearly define the two roles of management, that is the state's management role and the business units' production management.

The seventh plenary Session of our party spelled out that in carrying out its management role, the state is responsible for defining a strategy for building economic plans for the entire country in general, and for each service and locality in particular. The state must study and enforce the laws, regulations, and policies; outline techniques for economic development; modify, coordinate, and organize work in guiding and mapping out plans for cadre training; adopt a policy toward cadres; and carry out inspections aimed at ensuring the correct enforcement of laws, systems, and its policies.

As for the business units' production management role, relying on the orientation and objectives as well as the laws and regulations of the state, grass-roots business units must act as their own masters in carrying out their business production activities. The administrative organizations at all levels have no right to interfere in the work of and to instruct the grass-root business units to sell goods to any particular persons or to send goods from warehouses to any particular place. Only the heads of business enterprises have the right to sell goods to anyone, to send goods to any destination, and to fix prices of goods. However, the heads of business enterprises are solely responsible to the state should they commit mistakes.

In addition to clearly defining the two roles of management, in consolidating management mechanisms, attention should be paid to the following important issues: to clearly and definitely define the rights of ownership; to reorganize and upgrade business production organizations in conformity with business requirements by linking them with the markets; to consolidate planning work in accordance with the new attitudes of the party; to more effectively strengthen implementation of the business accounting system among the various enterprises; and to modify, amend, and promulgate policies, systems, and regulations so as to guide the activities of business production units to rapidly and totally move along the path of the new mechanisms.

To correctly implement the management mechanisms in accordance with the new attitudes of our party, we must clearly appreciate the principle of democratic centralism in managing the economy. On this basis, efforts must be made to encourage all enterprises to abide by regulations and laws with a high sense of responsibility. Any guidance provided by the administrative organizations from the center down to the local level must be carried out in a uniform manner and along a unified path in accordance with the decisions made by the party and state and with the specified roles, duties, scopes, and rights. The lower levels must follow the higher levels and the higher levels must be responsible for their decisions. All this is to strive together to take the socioeconomic activities in our country to be totally under the news management mechanisms within this year.

### Philippines

#### NPA Threat Prompts Security Measures

HK1306062389 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog* 0600 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Over 1,000 military and police operatives were deployed to barangays near Clark Air Base, which are believed to have been infiltrated by insurgents. Six hundred more Army troopers were sent to Angeles City and Mabalakat to prevent the NPA's [New People's Army] plan of carrying out liquidation actions against U.S. servicemen. Major (Julius Yarsha), Angeles Metropolitan District Command commander, said eight U.S. servicemen including a major and three captains assigned to Clark have been marked for liquidation by the NPA.

#### Envoy to PRC Authorized To Grant Asylum

HK1306101089 *Hong Kong AFP in English* 0944 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Manila, June 13 (AFP)—The Philippine ambassador to China has the authority to grant asylum on humanitarian grounds, despite a warning from martial-law authorities, Acting Foreign Secretary Jose Ingles said here Tuesday.

But he told reporters Manila would not give asylum to "common criminals".

Leading Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi and his wife have been given refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing despite the issue of arrest warrants by the Chinese authorities. The affair has sparked a diplomatic row.

"We have to follow the custom of the place but the overriding concern is humanitarian," Mr Ingles said when asked if Manila would grant asylum to Chinese dissidents.

"Suppose there is a mob and the person's life is in danger, we allow asylum in that case," he said.

In the event of a person being pursued by the Chinese authorities, "it's the ambassador's discretion in that case but there has been no report of that case," Mr Ingles added.

He said armed Chinese guards had ringed the diplomatic compound housing the Philippine and other embassies in Beijing, and that no Chinese civilians were being allowed to enter.

"We also received caution from the Chinese Foreign Ministry that the embassy car be used only for official purposes, that is, you cannot harbor a dissident in your car," Mr Ingles added.

#### KMU Supports Beijing; Cites U.S., UK Roles

HK1306025589 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English* 13 Jun 89 pp 1, 7

[Text] The leftwing Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] yesterday expressed support for the leadership of Deng Xiaoping amid the turmoil in China and said the United States and Britain could have plotted the strife that is tearing country apart.

Crispin Beltran, KMU chairman, said the movement issued the statement out of concern over the spread of violence in China triggered by the carnage at Tiananmen Square a week ago.

He said there was no other reason for their support. He stressed Beijing has no relations with his group, one of several leftist organizations accused by the Armed Forces of acting as fronts for the communist rebel movement.

Beltran, however, admitted his group maintains "informal ties" with the China Confederation of Trade Unions, a Beijing-based organization with more than 100 million Chinese workers as members.

"We are not ready to condemn the socialist system nor the (Chinese) government for what happened," Beltran said.

He added that "in spite of the consistent efforts by imperialist forces to sabotage and derail the correct path chosen by the Chinese people, the socialist system still prevails in China."

It was the first known statement of support made by a Philippine-based group for Beijing which drew international condemnation for its bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators.

Even the communist-led National Democratic Front has refrained from taking sides. In a statement released on June 5, the communist front's military command in Southern Tagalog said the crisis in Beijing is China's internal affair and it would not affect the war being waged by communist rebels in the Philippines.

The Philippine government has denounced the massacre that took place at Tiananmen Square but stopped short of condemning Deng and other Chinese leaders. The country has diplomatic ties with China.

Political detainee Rafael Baylosis, who the military says is the secretary general of the Communist Party of the Philippines, earlier said the strife in China has no crucial effect on the local insurgent movement because it has its own political objective based on local problems.

Beltran said the U.S. government and Great Britain could have had a significant role in organizing pro-democracy demonstrators, judging from the incursions they have made in other socialist countries.

he said, without elaborating, that agents of the two governments have long entered Beijing.

In a statement, the KMU also criticized news agencies in the United States and the Philippines for the "distorted and sensationalized accounts" of events in Beijing.

"We are bothered by the aggressive media hype by the Western press, including reactionary media people here in the Philippines," it said.

"Instead of helping the Chinese people resolve their internal problems, these malicious forces tend to exacerbate the conflict by painting a biased picture of what is really happening in China and by implying intrigues," it added.

**Filipino Socialists Statement on Tiananmen**  
HK1006085589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
GLOBE in English 10 Jun 89 p 5

[from "Stand To Reason" Column by Francisco Nemenzo: "The Chinese Tragedy"]

[Text] The Tiananmen massacre is causing untold anguish to Filipino socialists and to the numerous friends and sympathizers of the Chinese people in the Philippines. Last Wednesday the Political Council of BISIG (Bukluran sa Ikauunlad ng Sosyalistang Isip at

Gawa) [Alliance for the Advancement of Socialist Ideology and Action] through its chairman, Randolph David, issued the following statement:

"The fusion of socialism and democracy is the main thrust of the historical process in our epoch. We, in BISIG (Bukluran sa Ikauunlad ng Sosyalistang Isip at Gawa), are committed to the realization of this process in the context of our society.

"For this reason, we followed with deep sympathy and great hope the mass-based movement for democratization in the People's Republic of China. Far from vindicating capitalism, the success of this movement will enhance the appeal of socialism and bring the most populated socialist country back to the liberative essence of Marxism, its avowed political philosophy.

"The massacre at Tiananmen Square this week appears to have closed the possibility for achieving the fusion of socialism and democracy in China through peaceful means. By a display of unmitigated brutality, one unit of the People's Liberation Army showed itself to be no different from the praetorian guards of capitalism who commit atrocities in blind obedience to orders from above.

"Some reactionary propagandists in the Philippines and the West are rejoicing over this tragedy because it provides added ammunition with which to discredit socialism. We still hope, however, that other units of the People's Liberation Army will redeem their proud tradition of serving and protecting the people by upholding the democratic impulses released by China's students.

"The Chinese leadership has gone amuck. Deng Xiaoping has squandered his creditable economic and political achievements over the last decade. It is said indeed that this revered octogenarian should end his revolutionary career with the blood of students and workers dripping from his fingers.

"BISIG is outraged by the massacre and expresses solidarity and support for the Chinese people in their struggle against a despotic and beastly gerontocracy."

**Senate President Opposes Foreign Intervention**  
HK1206083789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
0800 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga today said that the Philippines does not enjoy full independence because of intervention by foreign forces. In his Independence Day speech at the Barasoain Church, Salonga said that the country's independence is only on paper because the people's fate remains in the hands of foreign forces. He added that as long as economic problems remain unresolved and the Filipino people suffer from poverty, so-called independence can only be a myth.



### **Aquino's Independence Day Speech**

HK1206113589 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog*  
0845 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino marking 91st anniversary of Independence Day at Quitino Grandstand, Luneta, Manila—live]

[Text] Speaker Mitra, Honorable Diosdado Macapagal, Secretary Santos, Your Excellencies from the diplomatic corps, fellow workers in government, distinguished guests, my beloved countrymen:

Today, we celebrate the 91st anniversary of our independence. Ninety-one years have passed but it is only 3 years since we were noticed and closely watched by the whole world. Through television, everyone discovered that in this part of the world there was a people who knew how to fight for independence by peaceful means.

What we achieved in February 1986 was admired by the entire world and eagerly emulated by other countries. Foreigners witnessed people's power in Epifanio de los Santos Avenue [EDSA] on their television screens and saw the peaceful uprising of the Filipino people. They saw priests and nuns saying their rosaries. They saw countless people—young and old, men and women—together fighting for democracy. And after 4 days they were surprised to see the success of the people's power. The dictator was toppled and your humble servant, who had been cheated in the election, became the president through the people's power.

Because of what they saw on television foreigners thought that our revolution came about effortlessly. Others thought that the overthrow of the dictator and the return to democracy all took place in only 4 days.

But you, my beloved countrymen, and I know the true story behind the recovery of our independence. Let me recall to mind the true story:

When Mr Marcos declared martial law on 23 September 1972 he ordered the arrest and detention of hundreds of people. Among the first to be imprisoned was my husband, Ninoy Aquino, and he was joined by Pepe Diokno, Chino Roces, Monching Mitra, Soc Rodrigo, Max Soliven, Jose Mari Velez, Nap Rama, Teodoro Locsin Sr, Joe Concepcion, Bren Guiao, Amado Doronila, and many others.

Not only did many of our countrymen lose their freedom but freedom of the press was also lost. Newspapers, radio, and television were placed under the control of the dictator. The news reports we received then were censored by the dictator. The truth was kept from us. The dictator decided what was to be published in newspapers, shown on television, and heard on the radio. More and more people were detained during martial law. The dictator really sowed terror among the people and through fear, many simply kept silent.

Thank God there were still brave Filipinos who thought of ways to awaken their fellow men. The Filipino people were stirred up in 1978 during the election for the interim National Assembly. It was then that the Laban [Nation's Strength] Party was born. Twenty-one Laban candidates ran against KBL [New Society Movement] candidates in the race in Metro Manila.

On 6 April 1978 a noise barrage was held. Perhaps you can still remember that what happened on 6 April was like a New Year's celebration. Almost everyone in Metro Manila made noise to show the country their support for Ninoy and the Laban candidates. This was the first time that the Filipino people discovered that there were many people opposed to Marcos and that many wanted to vote for the Laban candidates.

Marcos was caught by surprise and, intent on suppressing the budding struggle of the Filipino people, he cheated in the elections and engineered the defeat of all Laban candidates. Still not satisfied with the election fraud he ordered the arrest of the Laban candidates and officials and imprisoned them. Among these were Senator Lorenzo Tanada, Soc Rodrigo, Nene Pimentel, Tito Guingona, and many others.

With the imprisonment of these leaders those in the opposition were demoralized but they continued to meet and to plan how to win over the majority of the Filipinos in the fight against the dictator.

A few more years went by. On 21 August 1983 Ninoy returned to the Philippines from the United States. He came back to talk to Marcos about restoring democracy in the country. He was shot and killed at the airport, and Ninoy's sacrifice of his life sparked the change in many Filipinos. Their fear vanished. Two million sympathized and attended the funeral. They demonstrated their solidarity with Ninoy and displayed their unity with the Filipino people in rejecting dictatorship. Rallies and demonstrations were held after the funeral.

We had an election for the National Assembly in 1984. The opposition took part in the election and with the help of the Filipino people, opposition candidates won some 30 percent of the seats available.

The snap election followed during which we encountered great difficulties and sacrifices. Many volunteered to help in the campaign. Many more sought to protect the ballot boxes and many others joined rallies to show their solidarity with those fighting for democracy.

We saw how Marcos and his men cheated during the snap elections. We also saw the bravery displayed by our fellow men in guarding the ballot boxes. Not a few of those who assisted in our campaign were shot and killed. One of them was Evelio Javier, the former governor of Antique.

When the National Assembly proclaimed Marcos the winner of the snap elections, we did not agree. Here, right on this spot, we held a people's victory rally attended by some 500,000 people and we initiated our boycott movement. Instead of losing hope our determination grew stronger and we continued our fight to restore democracy. Hence, when we needed people's power in EDSA, many stood out without hesitation because so many Filipinos have been waiting and fighting to regain our independence for so long now.

We went through enormous hardships and gave our tears, sweat, and blood in order to regain our independence. It was not one single person nor a handful of Filipinos who made the sacrifices necessary for us to taste the fruit of independence again. This is something that we should never forget.

Therefore, I now appeal to all freedom-loving Filipinos not to forget the efforts we made to restore democracy. Let us not throw away what we have already achieved.

Selfish, evil, and arrogant people can still be found in all places. I need you, my beloved countrymen, to fight against these people. You are my hope and I trust you. Let us join forces to unmask lies with truth, to reject violence with legal forces, to make incompetent people resign, to fight irregularities with the use of the full power of the law. True democracy can only be achieved by us and through our efforts and our unity.

Next year I want to be able to stand here again and tell you that we have completed what we set out to do in the name of democracy. I want to report to our countrymen, especially the poor, that we are now happily moving toward progress and prosperity. Shame will be in the past as only honor and purity remain. Honor in our achievements. Honor in our own abilities. Honor in our dedication and, most of all, honor in being a Filipino.

Long live the Filipinos. [applause]

#### **Quezon NPA Deny Purge of Suspected Agents**

HK1306025989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 13 Jun 89 p 1, 8

[By Rita Villadiego]

[Text] Mauban, Quezon—The New People's Army [NPA], dismissing reports of "communist killing fields" in Southern Tagalog as military propaganda, denied carrying out a bloody purge of suspected spies within its ranks.

Gregorio Rosal, spokesman of the NPA Melito Glor Command, told INQUIRER over two-way radio that the Armed Forces had planted in several mass graves in Laguna and Quezon the remains of informers and "bad elements" killed by the NPA since 1982 as well as those of communist guerrillas and sympathizers killed by the military.

Rosal, alias Ka [Comrade] Roger, added that "some of the skeletons found in the mass graves were stolen by the military from public cemeteries in Laguna."

At least three rebel surrenderers have claimed that the NPA had recently carried out a bloody purge of suspected "deep penetration agents" within its ranks in Southern Tagalog. Scores of suspected spies were allegedly tried by kangaroo courts, sentenced to death, executed, and buried in mass graves.

The military dubbed the mass graves as "communist killing fields." Most of the skeletons dug up in Laguna and Quezon were in an advanced state of decay and beyond recognition.

Leopoldo Mabilangan, an NPA commander, told INQUIRER that the so-called "killing fields" were part of a military propaganda offensive designed to weaken the revolutionary movement in the region.

Mabilangan, alias Ka Hector, said the tactic may be compared to "the military's practice of making up encounters and doctoring figures on casualties, surrenderers, and captured weapons."

Mabilangan said the Armed Forces' Southern Luzon Command [Solcom] "had been preparing for a grand show for media and had been collecting skeletons as early as January this year."

Mabilangan said the rebel surrenderers who had claimed the existence of the "killing fields" had been paid by the military.

Brig. General Alejandro Galido, Solcom chief, however, said the discovery of the mass graves led to the demoralization of communist rebels in the region.

The military has reported that about 160 bodies had been dug up in 13 mass graves in Cavinti, Laguna.

Soldiers have also claimed digging up bodies in Piapi, Mauban, Quezon. The military said some of the bodies were those of UP [University of the Philippines] activists.

### **Thailand**

#### **Ministry To Appoint Rice, Tobacco Lobbyists**

511306012189 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
13 Jun 89 p 22

[By Oranut Anusaksathian and Chirawat Krongkaeo]

[Excerpts] The Thai-US Sub-Committee of the International Economic Relations Policy Committee (IERPC) has planned to appoint a lobbyist in Washington DC in an effort to convince the US government to reduce its subsidies on rice export under the US Farm Act. [passage omitted]

Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan said that the meeting has agreed in principle to employ a lobbyist, who will exclusively handle the rice export policies of Thailand and the US.

The Commercial Attache in Washington DC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are instructed to select the right candidate. Subin added that the appointment is necessary because both countries are the world's dominant rice exporters, and the policy of each country will have effects on the other.

Likewise, Subin noted another lobbyist may be named soon to settle the dispute on foreign cigarette import to Thai market. The scheme is spearheaded by US tobacco industrialists.

The Excise Department will make a decision soon whether it is essential to appoint a lobbyist in Washington DC. [passage omitted]

#### **Export of Thai Cigarettes Proposed**

*BK1106080589 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai  
10 Jun 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "Basis for Trade"]

[Text] The United States is mounting pressure on Thailand under Section 301 of its trade law in retaliation for Thailand not opening its markets to American cigarettes. America imposed import quotas and higher tariffs on Thai products. This will certainly affected Thailand's trade, economy, and the labor sector.

In principle, trade partners must be correct and fair, and not adopt discriminating practices that harm one another. Thailand, once a poor country, has tremendously benefited from trade with the United States.

As it has achieved economic growth and is no longer a poor country, Thailand now faces cuts in support from the United States, because Thailand can stand on its own feet now. Meanwhile, the United States has been suffering from growing trade deficits. It needs earnings from higher import tariffs and must do something to protect U.S. industries.

If everyone abides by principles, it would not be too difficult to solve problems on the basis of correctness and by not taking advantage of each other.

Concerning the case of American traders hoping that Thailand open its markets for American cigarettes in exchange for freer American markets for Thai products, with no conditions on quota restriction or import tariffs, what Thailand should do is to look for an opportunity to export cigarettes to the United States also. Thai cigarettes are of good quality compared with cigarettes from other countries. Besides, Thailand can grow its own

tobacco leaves, which makes the production cost of cigarettes lower. Thai cigarettes therefore can compete with cigarettes from other countries.

Unfortunately, we, the Thai people, do not think about this, but instead we keep insisting on blocking cigarette imports by saying that cigarettes are health hazards—despite the fact that locally-made cigarettes are equally dangerous. We are campaigning against cigarette smoking, as other countries are—including the United States, where the campaign launched was more serious than in Thailand itself.

In fact, the campaign against cigarette smoking should focus on helping cigarette addicts kick their habit by neither smoking locally-made nor imported cigarettes, but not by discriminating against cigarettes imported from a particular country. If we are successful in our campaign against cigarette smoking, we will not have to bother about efforts to curtail cigarette sales in our markets, because this will come down automatically.

It is selfish to think only of one's own interests, without considering others' interests. It also reflects a lack of knowledge in the trade business and the principles governing it. Also, we should not forget that Thailand has now risen above the status of a mendicant country in the eyes of the world.

#### **Health Hazards of Alar-Tainted Apples Viewed**

*BK1006103889 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai  
10 Jun 89 p 3*

[Editorial: "Thai People Could Die Because They Are Not Americans"]

[Text] Although not based on an opinion poll, we still can say that anti-American feeling among the Thai people is growing. The superpower has been pressing Thailand on many issues. Recently, it told Thailand bluntly that America would stop pressuring Thailand to make its markets accessible to American cigarettes only if Thailand would ban the production and sale of cigarettes. Again, recently—and we don't know whether the Thai people are aware of this—the U.S. ban on sales of apples exposed to the dangerous substance Alar in cultivation resulted in massive exports of the fruit. Well, let other people die, but not Americans.

Alar is the commercial name for a certain academic term that is difficult to remember. It helps make apple trees bear more fruit at the same time and preserve the freshness of the fruit for a longer period. However, this fresh and beautiful look conceals danger inside. Those apples are dangerous if they contain more than 20 milligrams of Alar per 1 kg of apples.



Medical tests in America revealed that Alar is dangerous if it is exposed to heat—and this is inevitable because apple trees are grown in orchards under the sun. When consumed by human beings, this substance could cause cancer. According to statistics, 45 out of every 1 million would suffer from cancer. Tests using guinea pigs revealed that the substance could cause serious maladies, such as uterus and liver cancer. America has ordered a gradual ban on sales of apples grown with Alar and ordered that checks be made on companies producing apples.

Thailand has ordered checks on imported apples without specifying that they have to be imported from the United States. This is because many other apple-exporting countries also use Alar in apple growing. It is the duty of a government to give protection to its people. America, meanwhile, was outraged—as if Thailand adopted a strong trade measure to counter U.S. farm products out of discrimination. U.S. agencies in Thailand have been instructed to make inquiries on the spot.

We praise and respect the U.S. Government for its decision to guarantee safety for the American people and protect them from death, no matter what the cost. Well, as a big country and leader of the free world, America should make this responsibility apply to all mankind. Therefore, apples with dangerous amounts of Alar should be banned not only in America, but also should be banned for export.

We are afraid that after this issue of apples passes, Thailand might have to make its markets accessible to American cigarettes. And not too long from now, Thailand could be pressured to buy rice grown in America for consumption here.

#### **Commerce Minister Defends Alar Ban**

BK1306031989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
13 Jun 89 p 14

[Text] Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan said yesterday the Thai government is justified in banning imports of apples and other crops containing alar.

Speaking before chairing a meeting of the International Economic Relations Policy Subcommittee, he also said the government will not interfere with the controversial parboiled rice deal in which the Bangladesh government decided to buy from a private Thai exporter rather than the Thai government.

The meeting was held to discuss the US government's threat to initiate trade retaliatory measures under Section 301 of the US Trade Act scheduled for November 1.

The meeting focused on strategies and plans that ought to be implemented to prevent serious effects upon Thai exports.

The officials discussed the US call for Thailand to liberalize cigarette and apple imports. It was disclosed that Thailand had recently lowered the tax for apples and wheat.

The restriction on imports of apples exposed to alar, a chemical substance used to maintain crispiness of crops which is capable of causing cancer, was viewed as necessary.

The Commerce Ministry has set up a new regulation for apple importers to declare that apples which contain more than 20 milligram of alar per kilo ought to be destroyed.

Subin also touched upon the issue of parboiled rice exports to Bangladesh.

After failing to negotiate with a Thai delegation led by Oranut Osatanon, Department of Foreign Trade director-general, in Dacca last month to buy rice from the Thai government, the Bangladesh government has instead decided to buy the rice from Seng Thong Rice Co, a major private exporter.

The price set by the Ministry of Commerce was at \$310 per tonne FOB [Freight on Board] for a total 150,000-200,000 tonnes but Bangladesh wanted to pay only \$285 per tonne FOB. An informed source said that Seng Thong Rice has agreed to sell their rice at \$293 a tonne FOB.

Subin said that the Commerce Ministry will not interfere with the trade transaction between the two sides based on the principle of free trade.

#### **AFL-CIO Asks For Cut in Thai GSP Imports**

BK1306010589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
13 Jun 89 p 2

[Excerpts] An American labour federation, claiming that Thailand has violated labour rights, has again filed a petition to the US House of Representatives demanding that the country be removed from the import duty exemption programme under the GSP [Generalized System of Preferences]. a senior Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, said the AFL-CIO labour federation filed its complaint to the US House's subcommittee on GSP in Washington yesterday.

He said the move, which was the third filed by the AFL-CIO against Thailand since 1987, was reported to the Foreign Ministry by Thai Ambassador to Washington Witthaya Wetchachiwa.

The petition is aimed at pressuring the US administration to revoke an import duty exemption programme given to Thailand under the system of generalized system of preferences (GSP).

Witthaya, in his report to the ministry, said the subcommittee on GSP will open an investigation on the issue on May 19 [Date as published] and will submit its recommendation to the consideration of US Trade Representative Clara Hills and the House's trade policy subcommittee, who will give their advice on July 15 whether to open the case for the Congress' public hearings.

If the initial investigations substantiate the charges against Thailand, the public hearings will be carried out around October this year, said Witthaya. [passage omitted]

The Thai ambassador said that there is a possibility that the US administration will turn down the AFL-CIO's accusation as it did before. But he warned that Bangkok should pay attention to two considerations, including the possibility that the AFL-CIO will acquire "new information" to back up their petition.

In the latest petition, the AFL-CIO said Thailand's export industry widely uses child labour to keep down cost and maintain price competition in the US market.

Witthaya said, in order to settle the issue with the US labour federation once and for all, Thailand should produce information on the improvement in the labour condition in the country.

He said Bangkok has so far failed to formally respond to any of the allegations made by the AFL-CIO.

**Radio Refutes Attacks on 'Cobra Gold' Exercise**  
*BK1306081389 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai*  
1030 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Article: "Joint Thai-U.S. Military Exercise Cobra Gold"]

[Text] The radio stations of the Soviet Union and its allies in Indochina have commented on the joint Thai-U.S. military exercise "Cobra Gold 89", which is taking place 23 May-21 June, in ways that mislead the public. They have charged that the joint exercise threatens the security of neighboring countries.

If one considers fairly, he will realize that any government, including the Thai Government, has a legitimate right to ensure its defense preparedness in order to protect its national interests, particularly national security interests. Even in peacetime, the readiness of troops and weapons for national defense is necessary.

In fact, the joint exercise is an internal affair of Thailand. Similar military exercises are conducted every year in various parts of the country. The current joint exercise is the 8th in the series. The main objective is to acquaint soldiers with specific regions. Moreover, the public has been informed before every exercise. There has been no

attempt to conceal any of them, as evidenced by invitations to foreign media representatives to observe the exercises; neighboring countries were also advised of the exercises.

The major aims of this year's joint Thai-U.S. exercise "Cobra Gold" are to enhance the capabilities of command and staff personnel in field operations and to develop the combined operations capabilities of Thai and U.S. combat forces. The site of this year's exercise does not border any neighboring country. Instead, the area where Phitsanulok, Sukhothai, and Tak Provinces merge is being used. Therefore, there should be no question of the exercise posing a security threat to any neighboring country, as some have claimed.

For this reason, we can see that the main aim of "Cobra Gold 89" is to enhance the strength of the Armed Forces, to test their preparedness in peacetime, and to strengthen military cooperation between the Thai and U.S. Armed Forces—not for the purpose of destruction but for the sake of durable peace and benefits for the local Thai people at the exercise site. It is evident that in addition to training for readiness and cooperation between Thai and U.S. forces, some civic action projects are also being performed, such as tap water systems for Ban Dan Lanhoi District, Sukhothai Province and the Central District of Tak Province, and a mobile medical service for the local people.

The above-mentioned facts should be a clear proof of the Thai Government's honest motives in its organization of the joint Thai-U.S. exercise "Cobra Gold 89," which conforms with its firm desire to promote relations and friendship with its Indochinese neighbors. The efforts of the past and current Thai Government in the past 10 years to bring peace to Cambodia are clear evidence of the Thai Government's intentions not to wage aggression against any country. Just the opposite, Thailand cherishes peace and wishes to see peace in neighboring countries in the interest of the common prosperity of the people and countries in the region. In any event, for peace and security to be achieved, development of the Armed Forces is essential so they will always be modern and strong not just in national defense but in assisting the people and developing the country as well.

**Sunthon Sees Continuity in PRC Arms Purchase**  
*BK0906071489 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai*  
8 Jun 89 p 23

[Text] Commenting on the situation in China, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Sunthon Khongsomphong said that China is a neighboring country and we are certainly concerned for it. We hope that the situation returns to normal soon so that there are no more losses. We can do nothing but express our sympathy. Gen Sunthon did not think the situation in China would affect the peace settlement in Cambodia.

Asked if it would affect Thailand's weapons purchase from China, Gen Sunthon said it should not affect the program because Thailand buys only a small amount of weapons from China through weapons companies. The problem, if there is any, would be just a delay in the weapons shipment, which is normal.

### **Chatchai Accused of 'Exploiting' China Situation**

*BK1206074889 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai  
9 Jun 89 p 21*

[Text] On 8 June at Government House, Wilasini Mokcharoenphong, secretary general of the Student Federation of Thailand [SFT], submitted a letter addressed to Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan. The letter says the SFT feels that the prime minister's reluctance to comment on the situation in China on grounds that it is an internal affair of China but expressing willingness to welcome foreign investors who might be diverted by the political crisis there shows that Gen Chatchai's foreign policy attaches emphasis on trade but disregards humanitarianism. The policy amounts to exploitation of the crisis in neighboring countries—China and Burma—where blood and lives were lost. The letter asks the government to review its foreign policy and urges Gen Chatchai, in his position as president of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association, to officially appeal to Beijing to cease the use of violence and restore freedom of the Chinese people.

Meanwhile, Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said the report that the prime minister had ordered readjustment of the infrastructure development in the 6th National Economic and Social Development Plan to cope with foreign investment after the crisis in China is inaccurate. The prime minister asked him on 7 June about the report. Suwit pointed out that the prime minister is concerned about the situation in China but could not comment because it is China's internal affair. He is also concerned about Thai people in China. The prime minister broached topics about the national development plan during two cabinet meetings in successive weeks. The topics did not concern the situation in China; people have mistaken the issue.

### **Daily Lauds Thai Stand on Beijing 'Suppression'**

*BK1206105789 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai  
12 Jun 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "The Democracy They Are Craving"]

[Text] The demand for democracy, rights, and freedom by the students and people in China has been suppressed by forces and weapons of the administrators. This suppression led to losses of lives and injuries numbering in the thousands. Many countries have expressed their dissatisfaction with such violent actions carried out by the Chinese Government and have used various forms of pressure on China with a view toward reducing the violence in the country.

The situation in China is similar to what has happened in many countries in different parts of the world, regardless of the political system being implemented. When there is no democracy, people will always struggle and search for their rights and freedoms.

The means to settle problems in each country are not the same, due to the differences in administrative policies, which depend on the political system. Interference and pressure which other countries have used against China are certain to dissatisfy the Chinese administration and could lead to certain actions due to the Chinese distrust of those countries.

Thailand has had good relations with China. Although it is governed by a democratic system, Thailand has not interfered with the internal affairs of China. As a sincere friend, Thailand has only expressed concern over the difficulty and damage in China. Thailand's act can be regarded as correct and appropriate.

The protests or reactions against the Chinese Government by the Thai people, students, and members of parliament are regarded as private acts, which are acceptable in a democratic country like Thailand. Expressing opinions about issues inside or outside the country can be done within the framework of the law and the constitution.

In Thailand, the search for freedom and complete democracy is still in the heart of every Thai person. This is evident in the number of coups d'état that followed the change of the ruling system [from absolute monarchy to constitutional democracy]. The coups, which caused the loss of many lives, proved that this was not the way to bring complete democracy to the Thai people.

Lately, the struggle for democracy has changed from the use of force to peaceful methods, as was the case of the so-called National Revolutionary Council [NRC]. Although the public and the media regarded the NRC's action as a joke, the NRC was suppressed by legal measures and was charged with rebellion and intent to subvert internal security. How could a revolution of distributing leaflets succeed when the use of force failed to achieve democracy?

### **SRV Envoy Vows 'Genuine' Troop Withdrawal**

*BK0906005389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
9 Jun 89 p 4*

[By Anurat Maniphan]

[Text] When Vietnamese Ambassador Le Mai discusses Hanoi's pledge to withdraw its remaining troops from Cambodia by the end of September, questions of Soviet pressure or Vietnam's economic frailty are out of his argument.



The career diplomat, reputed to be close to Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, says the withdrawal constitutes first and foremost a denial of China's wish—for Vietnam to "get bogged down" in Cambodia.

"Ten years is long enough," the envoy said. The withdrawal of the remaining 50,000-60,000 troops will be total and genuine, he affirmed. Vietnamese troops crossed the border into Cambodia on December 25, 1978, in an offensive that led to the ouster of the Khmer Rouge leadership on January 7, 1979.

China wants what Ambassador Le Mai described as two "extremes"—the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, or for Vietnam to become inextricably "bogged down" in the Cambodian quagmire.

In a wide-ranging discussion with the BANGKOK POST, he pointed out that it was not in Hanoi's strategic interest to "prolong the involvement" in Cambodia, as it had not been in the United States' interest to prolong its involvement in Vietnam.

At the same time, Vietnam could not withdraw immediately though troops had been sent home in batches since 1982, he added.

But he stressed that Hanoi's concerns were not only strategic. "The withdrawal is a commitment to the Vietnamese people, to the fathers, mothers, wives and children" of the soldiers they expect to return. He cited fundamental ethnic differences between Khmers and Vietnamese to argue against allegations that some Vietnamese troops would be left in Cambodian "disguise."

The April 5 withdrawal announcement was seen by Thai officials and some Western diplomats as the result of pressure from the Soviet Union, at the time clearing the way for the normalisation of relations with China—a historic step taken in mid-May. The withdrawal pledge was also viewed in the light of Vietnam's frail economy and the Soviet Union's drive to boost its own earnings by opening up to the West with the faces of Perestroika and Glasnost.

Economic concerns are not confined to the socialist camp amid a general move to phase down armed conflict in favour of more business in trade, analysts note. The Indochinese "joint declaration" left the impression that the Vietnamese withdrawal would be conditional on a cessation of outside military aid to the Cambodian resistance.

But sources close to the Vietnamese leadership now insisted that the withdrawal will be effected even if external aid for the resistance does not stop by September. China, staunch supporter of the guerrillas, notably the most battle-tested Khmer Rouge, has said it would phase out aid as the remaining Vietnamese troops withdrew.

But most analysts do not expect peace to come immediately after their departure.

With both sides well stocked up in arms—the Khmer Rouge said by US specialists to be equipped with enough to keep them going for another two years—some fighting is expected to continue. It would not be in the interests of China to help the Khmer Rouge prolong civil war because it has changed its strategy towards the Soviet Union, from one of conflict to one of cooperation, one analyst said.

The Khmer Rouge were used as an "instrument" while China sought to aggravate tension with the Soviet Union, he added. Now that the Soviet Union is talking with the US, China wants to form a triangle with them, and the Khmer Rouge effectively have lost their strategic importance, he contended.

But the Khmer Rouge continue to make the headlines, the latest being the announcement of Pol Pot's resignation from his last post with the decades-old guerrilla organisation he co-founded.

Most Western diplomats dismissed it as a ploy to cut down the ammunition of the Phnom Penh government and strengthen the bargaining position of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) when the four Khmer factions meet for peace talks in Paris next month.

Ambassador Le Mai said the resignation was "too little" to help the peace process—at this stage blocked by Phnom Penh's refusal to include the Khmer Rouge in an interim coalition government and army.

It remained to be seen whether the resignation was genuine, the envoy pointed out. If genuine, the envoy pointed out. If genuine, it would be "significant" as it could mark a preparatory step towards Pol Pot's departure from an active role in the long run, he said.

Pol Pot, who turns 64 in September, in 1985 stepped down as political leader and Supreme Commander of the Khmer Rouge Army. Persistent rumour has it that he remains a key military figure active in the vicinity of Trat Province.

The Vietnamese ambassador expects neither total success nor total failure from upcoming talks in Paris. A more successful outcome would mean agreement on external and internal aspects of the problem and lead to an international conference. A less successful outcome may mean the holding of an international conference in two phases, he said.

An international conference, so far scheduled for August in Paris, is to determine the composition of an International Control Mechanism to monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and cessation of support to the resistance groups.

China so far has insisted on a quadripartite provisional government incorporating the Khmer Rouge to run the country during the interim period after Vietnam's withdrawal and prior to general elections.

The Soviet Union significantly endorsed the principle of national reconciliation with the participation of the four parties although it made clear that Cambodians should decide internal problems for themselves.

The positions were spelled out during the May summit. But China then, as it is now, has been preoccupied with pro-democracy demonstrations.

There are fears that a leadership struggle in Peking will have adverse effects on the Cambodian peace process—delaying the settlement or changing the already-delicate balance.

Vietnam, which has started moves towards normalising relations with neighbouring China, so far has withheld comment on the situation in Peking.

"Until now, there is no official comment from Hanoi," Ambassador Le Mai said. "But everyone regrets bloodshed and hopes for an end to the violence," he added.

Vietnam's cautious stance on China's present turmoil comes amid what one diplomat called a "growing rift" between Moscow and Hanoi which he said had been remarkable over the past two years.

He noted "considerable tension" during Politburo adviser Pham Van Dong's visit to Moscow in 1987; Hanoi's "bitter resistance" last year to Soviet suggestions that it should accept the Afghan model for withdrawal from Cambodia, and Soviet criticism of Vietnam's use of development aid.

On the latter, Ambassador Le Mai said the Sixth Party Congress passed a resolution that called for a review all international cooperation and assistance, including that from the Soviet Union, in order to achieve more effectiveness.

Vietnam currently receives aid from socialist countries, India, Sweden, Australia, France, Finland and Denmark, he said. The US has withheld assistance to Vietnam until its troops are withdrawn from Cambodia and a peace settlement obtained. Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan's promise to turn Indochina from a war zone to trade zone hinges on similar conditions.

If the economics of life and keeping up with the times is important, Vietnam, it seems, has no other option but to deliver.

### Chatchai Silent on Dissolution Speculation

BK1006065089 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
10 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan yesterday declined comment on speculation that he would dissolve Parliament due to reported split in the government bloc over the land reform bill and the controversy over the Counter Corruption Commission [CCC].

"I will tell you when I have to do that," he told reporters at Government House.

Speculation about a House dissolution loomed after the Opposition's walk-out and the absence of a large number of government MPs forced the House of Representatives on Thursday [8 June] to postpone voting on the Cabinet-sponsored land reform bill.

Chatchai earlier described the walk-out as "normal" but avoided commenting on the absence of government MPs.

Thursday's crucial session ended shortly after MPs started debating on the nomination of new board members of the CCC. After a few opposition MPs spoke against the nomination list which they said comprised some persons with dubious backgrounds, the government outvoted the Opposition to end the debate.

The walk-out forced the House of Representatives to postpone voting on the nomination and on the Cabinet-sponsored land reform bill because the number of attendants could not make a quorum of 179 MPs.

It was unclear why so many government MPs failed to attend the crucial session on Thursday, or whether they intentionally ignored the meeting to delay the House decision on the land reform bill.

Many government sources said the mass absence was just an "accident". However, observers said it could be a delay tactic of government MPs from the Chat Thai and Social Action parties who have been opposed to the Democrat-initiated bill.

The House of Representatives is re-scheduled to vote on the bill and the CCC list next Thursday.

Meanwhile, the Opposition has threatened to pressure House Speaker Pancha Kesonthong to resign if he remains "bias" in favour of the government.

Sisaket MP Piyanat Watcharaphon, the Opposition's legal expert, said yesterday though Pancha cannot be ousted through parliamentary procedures, the House speaker could be pressured to resign like his American counterpart Jim Wright who tearfully stepped down early this month amid charges he had violated ethic rules.

Opposition leaders said Thursday's walk-out was motivated by what they described as Pancha's bias against the Opposition. They said Pancha should not have allowed the CCC debate to end so quickly.

"If we can't perform our duty completely, it's better to protest," Piyanat said.

Piyanat said opposition parties will hold a meeting on Tuesday [13 June] to "assess" Pancha's rule and decide whether to mount pressure on the senior member of the Chat Thai Party.

"The House speaker must change his role" or the Opposition will mount a crusade against him, Piyanat warned.

"Though the House speaker cannot be removed, there are other ways we can do [as published] to force him to step down. This has already happened in the United States," he said.

Piyanat, who met Chatchai earlier yesterday, said Chatchai also did not agree [with] the government side's attempt to cut short the CCC debate.

The opposition MP quoted Chatchai as saying that the parliamentary turmoil is "understandable" and was already "under control."

**Chatchai Supports Gag Order for Military**  
BK1106035889 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
11 Jun 89 p 2

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday supported acting Supreme Commander Chawalit Yongchaiyut in ordering military officers to refrain from commenting on political issues in the light of the constitutional amendment set before Parliament.

"Military personnel should be prohibited from commenting on political issues as their statements could easily be misconstrued," Gen Chatchai said.

Chatchai said it is the business of parliamentarians to determine whether or not or when to revise the Constitution.

"Actually, the military has made it a point not to intervene in parliamentary affairs. I don't understand why journalists always seek comments from senior military officers on political issues," he said. [passage omitted]

**BANGKOK POST Demands New Press Law**  
BK0706005789 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
7 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Remove this Relic of a Bygone era"]

[Text] The stern warning given to the MATICHON newspaper by the Bangkok Press officer yesterday over the paper's commentary on the conflict between the Sant

Asok religious centre and the Ecclesiastical Council demonstrates the urgent need for a new Press law which will ensure the protection of the public interest, together with justice and fairness for both the Press and individuals whose rights might have been encroached upon by the Press.

The press officer cited the article as being against public order and good moral values as it could create a misunderstanding between the parties involved. This, in turn, could result in an escalation of the existing conflict and bring about national disunity, declared the press officer, who was acting within the powers granted him under Revolutionary Order 42 of the National Administrative Reform Council.

The controversial order, which empowers state authorities to issue a warning, to close down a newspaper or to revoke the licence of a newspaper publisher, editor or owner for coverage considered by authorities as threatening public order and good morals, was issued by the military dictatorship immediately after the bloody riot at Thammasat University on October 6, 1976.

Because of the harsh measures permitted to deal with the press without going through the normal legal procedures, Revolutionary Order 42 has placed publications, their editors, publishers and owners in a position which is seemingly worse than that of a criminal, who is entitled to a fair trial in a court of law. He is also regarded as innocent until proven guilty by the court.

Unfortunately, such a very basic right is not accorded to newspapers, their editors, publishers and owners, often, as it happens, in cases where all they have done is to tell the truth. As a consequence, they are judged guilty before they can take their case to a court of law.

As the country is striving to advance the cause of democracy, Revolutionary Order 42 is, by all existing criteria, obsolete and not conducive with the maturing pluralism of our society today and the present democratic atmosphere. Instead, it represents a victory for negativism in the struggle for the cause of democracy, liberalism and freedom of expression.

To quote a statement from Peter Galliner, Director of the International Press Institute, writing in the institute's 1988 World Press Freedom Review: "The hopes and encouragements of nations which are on their way towards more freedom and who rely on an example from countries with a democratic system, an open society and freedom must not be crushed by governments in the free world."

It is time that the Government demonstrate its openness and broadmindedness by transferring the onus of Press sanctioning to its proper place, and that is in a court of law.



## Vietnam

### Daily Welcomes Outcome of Soviet Congress

BK1206080289 Hanoi VNA in English 0611 GMT  
12 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 12—The Vietnamese people have followed with keen interest the Deputies Congress of the Soviet people and considered its success as a further affirmation of the restructuration process which is being carried out in the spirit of openness and democracy suitable to the present situation in the Soviet Union.

This comes in a commentary published today by the national daily NHAN DAN to welcome the results of the freshly-ended Deputies Congress of the Soviet people.

"The main result of the congress," the paper says, "is promoting the political activeness of the people's deputies who have been entrusted by the voters with discussing the crucial problems of the country and finding out a way to rectify mistakes and get out of the difficult situation, thereby opening prospects for stepping up the restructuration and socioeconomic development in the Soviet Union."

The paper continues:

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the initiator of the restructuration and basic reforming of Soviet society, plays a decisive role in analyzing in a scientific manner the developments of the situation and executing the tasks of restructuration in the spirit of openness and democracy vouchsafed by socialism."

"Each achievement obtained by the Soviet people in their restructuration is an encouragement to the Vietnamese people in their resolve to take their renovation process continuously forward," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

### Labor Orders Conferred on Soviet Specialists

BK1006154989 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT  
10 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10—The State Council held a ceremony here this afternoon to confer the "Labour Hero" title on P.T. Bagachenko, Soviet chief specialist at the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant, and fifty "Labour" Orders, 3 First Class, 6 Second Class and 41 Third Class, on other Soviet specialists in acknowledgement of their contributions to the construction of the plant as well as to the enhancement of the Vietnam-USSR friendship and cooperation.

Among the dignitaries present were Le Quang Dao, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Vu Mao, head of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council; Vu Ngoc Hai,

energy minister; and Phan Ngoc Tuong, construction minister. Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin and many Soviet experts working in the country were also on hand.

Chairman Le Quang Dao thanked the Soviet party, government and people, for their immense and precious assistance, as well as chief specialist P.T. Bagachenko and all other Soviet specialists for their devoted work in building, together with Vietnamese cadres and workers, the Hoa Binh hydro-electric plant on the Da (Black) River. The Vietnamese party, government and people, he said, will remember for ever the merit of the Soviet specialists who have worked at the construction site of Hoa Binh plant and other Soviet-funded projects.

On behalf on the recipients, P.T. Bagachenko thanked the Vietnamese party, government and people for the awards and promised to do their best to accomplish their tasks, thus making a positive contribution to the development of the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation.

### Trade Cooperation With Mongolia Praised

BK1006090089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0015 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Thanh Hai essay marking 32d anniversary of signing of first Vietnam-Mongolia trade agreement, 10 June 1957]

[Summary] The trade relations between Vietnam and Mongolia—which began with the signing of the first trade agreement on 10 June 1957—have brought about satisfactory results over the past 3 decades. "The most satisfactory thing is that since the very first agreement, the rate of barter trade between the two countries has been characterized as stable, and it has developed with every passing day." This agreement was followed by a 5-year trade agreement signed in 1976 and other annual protocols on barter trade and payment.

"The volume of barter trade between the two countries has in recent years become increasingly larger than that already agreed upon in writing. For instance, in 1987—on the occasion of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the first trade agreement—the volume of barter trade between the two countries increased by 23 percent as compared with before.

"Vietnam's exports to Mongolia at first involved only products of light industry and food industry. But they later extended to a host of other goods, such as water pumps, latex rubber, and so forth. New kinds of products sent by the Mongolian People's Republic to Vietnam show that Mongolia's export-import barter trade structure has become more diversified as compared with preceding years."

Since the victory over the United States, the trade relations between the two countries have entered a new stage of qualitative development. "The signing of the

Vietnam-Mongolia Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in 1979 has opened new prospects for cooperation between the two countries in all respects—including economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation. In conformity with the terms of the treaty, the Vietnam-Mongolia intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation has been set up to further accelerate the pace of development in cooperation between the two countries." In the field of trade, the quicker pace of development has been reflected through various long-term agreements for the period 1986-90.

"The Vietnamese people are totally pleased with and highly value those results achieved in over 30 years of development of economic and trade relations between Vietnam and Mongolia." We also note with pleasure that over the past 32 years, the Mongolian People's Republic has constantly developed and scored numerous achievements in all respects. The fact that Mongolia has constantly increased its volume of trade with over 40 countries in the world, including Vietnam, is one of the "great achievements scored by Mongolia's national economy."

At a time when the process of renovation is taking place in Vietnam and Mongolia in all aspects of life, we should continue to seek every possible way to further improve the efficiency of these relations of cooperation.

**Cooperation in Peaceful Space Research Welcomed**  
*BK1006075689 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT  
10 June 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10—Vietnam warmly welcomes every effort and initiative aimed at further accelerating international cooperation in space research and applications.

This was stated by Hoang Vinh Thanh, Vietnamese delegate to the 32nd session of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) held recently in New York.

He pointed out:

"The 32nd session of COPUOS takes place at a time when the international political climate has undergone considerable improvements. The progress achieved in the field of disarmament has consolidated our belief in the strives [as received] for preserving international peace and security. However, we are also very concerned that attempts to extend the arms race into outer space still exist. On many occasion, Vietnam has voiced its strong protests against every effort and act to bring weapons into outer space. We are of the view that the introduction of an arms race into the outer space constitutes not only an irresponsible waste of huge resources which are badly needed for economic and cultural development on earth but also an immediate danger to the very existence of the civilization of humankind. My delegation therefore fully supports the view that the

COPUOS has the legitimate responsibility and competence to discuss and make important contributions to the prevention of the extension of an arms race into outer space. While resolutely opposing the militarization of outer space, my delegation is also the view that one of the most effective measures to maintain outer space for peaceful purposes is to promote international cooperation in the conquest of outer space. In this spirit, my delegation warmly welcomes every effort and initiative aimed at further accelerating international cooperation in space research and applications. Last year, at this committee, in response to the requests of various member countries the Soviet delegation submitted the basic provisions of the draft charter of a proposed world space organization. Such proposal has been a major step forward in the right direction and demonstrated clearly the responsible and serious position of the Soviet Union in encouraging the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. My delegation fully shares the view that the aforesaid proposal should serve as good basis for a constructive exchange of view in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space."

**Foreign Diplomats Visit Fair in Thanh Hoa**  
*BK1006155989 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT  
10 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10—A diplomatic corps delegation headed by the Cuban ambassador called at the Summer-88 [as received] Sam Son Fair in Thanh Hoa Province, about 170 kms South of Hanoi, on June 9-10.

The delegation which included ambassadors of Albania, Palestine, Egypt, China, Japan, Sweden, Burma, charge d'affaires of Iraq and Nicaragua and a representative of the embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium, were briefed by local leaders on Thanh Hoa's economic potentials. The foreign diplomats visited stands displaying industrial and handicraft items.

They also called at Tu Thuc Grotto (in Nga Son District), other scenic places in Sam Son and studied the possibility of developing tourism in Thanh Hoa.

They were received by Le Huy Ngo, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee.

**UNDP-Funded Orchard Project Signed**  
*BK1006075489 Hanoi VNA in English 0635 GMT  
10 June 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10—A UNDP-funded project, codenamed VIE/86/005, for the growing of citrus trees and litchi was signed here on June 7.

Signatories to the project were Nguyen Minh Thong, vice minister of agriculture and food industry, David Smith, UNDP [UN Development Program] representative, and Ad Spijkers, of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Under the project, which aims to build establishments for the development of citrus trees and litchi, UNDP will contribute 1,415,245 U.S. dollars, and the Vietnamese Government, 219,980,000 dong. The project is to be executed by FAO.

**Dong Sy Nguyen Inspects Typhoon-Damaged Areas**  
*BK1106150189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1000 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[From Press Review]

[Text] Papers published in the capital today, 10 June, carry on their frontpages a report on Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen's visit to Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh Provinces to assess the damage caused by typhoon No 2.

The comrade urged the local authorities to take measures to quickly stabilize the life of typhoon and flash flood victims and to make every effort to step up the summer-fall crop cultivation to make up for the losses the typhoon had caused to the 5th-month-spring crops. He added that the key factor of success lies in the people's spirit of self-reliance and the willingness of the various localities to regulate resources among themselves, and that the central government will give assistance only to the most urgent projects.

**Australia, UK Send Aid**  
*BK1006154089 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT*  
*10 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10—The Australian Government has decided to give 100,000 Australian dollars for the purchase of medicines and building materials as relief to people in the storm-stricken areas of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province.

The committee for medical and scientific aid to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea of Britain has sent a message of sympathy to the Vietnamese Embassy in London and informed that it will send 1,000 British pounds to help the storm victims in Quang Nam-Da Nang.

**Economic Arbitration Sector Reviews Tasks**  
*BK1206043689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1000 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[From Press Review]

[Text] NHAN DAN and HANOI MOI papers today report that the economic arbitration sector held a national conference from 6-8 June in Hanoi to review its work in 1988 and discuss orientations and tasks for the days ahead. Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet attended and addressed the conference.

During the past year, the sector has made great efforts to carry out the seven key tasks set forth by its 1988 nationwide conference. As a result, the signing and settlement of economic contracts, compilation of rules and regulations,

dissemination and education of economic law, and inspection of economic contracts have been further upgraded. Settlements of economic contract conflicts and examinations of appeals have been carried out attentively. In 1988, more than 6,000 conflicts were settled, almost 2,000 documents were examined, and dozens of appeals were settled in municipalities and provinces.

Speaking to the conference, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet commended the sector for its consistent efforts in contributing to the Council of Ministers' economic management work, in restoring rules and order in economic management, and in preventing deviations in production and business. However, these achievements have not been in par with requirements for the renovation of economic management.

The Council of Ministers vice chairman pointed out that tasks of the sector in the present stage are to fully grasp the spirit and contents of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution, renovate the organizational and cadre-related work, closely pay attention to production and business activities, and promptly assist and guide economic units to correctly implement economic contracts.

**Song Be Province Studies Party Resolution**  
*BK0906154189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*2300 GMT 8 Jun 89*

[Text] Recently, the Song Be Provincial Party Committee convened a conference of key cadres to study the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution and to discuss a number of urgent measures for resolving difficulties in production, goods distribution and circulation, budget planning, cash flow, wages, land disputes, and cadre reassignment.

Regarding finance and budget planning, the provincial party committee urgently worked toward the formulation of a management board to oversee budget planning, especially budget planning at the village level. Uniform measures are needed to fully meet industrial and trade tax collection targets, particularly in the private sector.

At the village level, active efforts must be made to levy agricultural taxes strictly in accordance with the law. Land reclassification norms must be established in order to guarantee fair taxation for everyone.

It is the provincial party committee's policy to control and exploit all kinds of minerals, land, and forests as well as to levy taxes from these resources in order to help generate more income for the state budget.

Regarding capital in terms of goods and cash, the provincial party committee has instructed all echelons and sectors involved to promptly settle debt servicing. Permission has been granted to the various units to settle debts through money obtained from the sale of surplus



goods or goods of low quality or poor designs. All losses must be clearly accounted for, in order to prevent bad elements from taking advantage of loopholes to cause losses to the state.

It is the provincial party committee's policy to replace unqualified directors, to adopt an incentive policy toward directors with good work performances, and to clearly define the duties of the financial and banking services to help resolve the difficulties facing production and business and to urgently review the interest rates for customers.

**Council of Ministers Issues Decree on Royalties**  
*BK1206044889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] The Council of Ministers on 5 June issued a decree defining royalties for publications dealing with political, social, cultural, educational, art and literary, and scientific and technological fields with an aim to protect the interests of authors and encourage them to produce more valuable works.

The Council of Ministers' decree stressed principles of the royalty system which are aimed at rationally guaranteeing interests between authors, users, and beneficiaries in compliance with the socioeconomic situation of the nation.

**Achievements of 2d Company on Spratlys Reported**  
*BK0906125189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1400 GMT 8 Jun 89

["Article by Nguyen Vinh on achievements of 2d Company, M-31 Naval Engineer Regiment, on Truong Sa"—read by announcer]

[Summary] Len Dao is a reef in our Truong Sa [Spratly] archipelago. At 0500, our Navy combatants already were busy with building the reef. During our trip to the islands we could witness the saga of our combatants upgrading the reef. "Our generation and future ones while defending the islands will no longer have to live on pontoons or in temporary houses on stilts like before. Thousands of cubic meters of gravel and thousands of tonnes of building materials were shipped from the mainland to the islands"

"We met the cadres and soldiers of 2d Company, M-31 Naval Engineer Regiment. They were towing heavy boats of gravel over nearly 1,000 meters of coral reef to the center of the islands. Everytime the boats were

stranded they had to trample on sharp corals to push the boats inch by inch." However hard it must be, the combatants had to do it. To motivate the hard-working combatants, artists of the Army's dancing troupe have come here to entertain them.

"The construction to raise Len Dao reef is still going on. Deputy commander of the reef, Nguyen Van Nam, reported that many units have participated in building the reef such as the M-31 Naval Engineer Regiment, cadets of the Navy Officer School, and many other forces."

Although we left Truong Sa, pictures of the country's beloved children left deep impressions in our hearts.

**Military Delivers Supplies**

*BK0906153389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2330 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Article by Ngoc Nien: "A Link With Truong Sa"]

[Summary] In 1988, sailors of the Hong Ha Transportation Group bravely sailed out to bring supplies to their comrades in arms in the fiercely embattled Truong Sa [Spratly] archipelago area. Ever since then, they have continued their supply mission there.

According to the Military Transportation Command, last year, as far as the plan for bringing supplies to Truong Sa is concerned, the Hong Ha Transportation Group has overfulfilled its planned norms by "30 percent or more."

The group first started its supply mission on 6 April 1988 with crewmen of freighters VT-205 and VT-202 bringing "hundreds of tonnes of goods from the rear base to the archipelago area."

In 1988, braving difficulties and hardships, all cadres and sailors outstandingly fulfilled their mission and were awarded the Military Exploit Order Third Class.

The same importance has been attached to this year's plan, and more transportation means have been mobilized to provide the archipelago defenders with a greater volume of supplies.

In June this year, the Hong Ha Transportation Group continues making efforts to fulfill its supply mission ahead of schedule. More freighters will be on their way to the Truong Sa archipelago.

## Australia

**Hawke Writes to Li Peng on Beijing 'Massacre'**  
*BK1306085389 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0603 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, who last week led nationwide memorial services for students killed in Beijing, has written a letter to China's premier, Mr Li Peng. With details, here is Heather Hewitt in Canberra:

[Begin Hewitt recording] The letter was sent on Saturday [10 June] and delivered yesterday by embassy officials in Beijing. According to sources here in Canberra, Mr Hawke reiterated the Australian Government's condemnation of the brutal massacre of unarmed civilians in Beijing. He called upon the Chinese authorities to cease violence against innocent civilians and not to oppress intellectuals, teachers, students, and workers who recently sought to express their political views peacefully.

He expressed his earnest hope that all people in China, including those in positions of high responsibility who have expressed contrary views to those held by the Chinese authorities, will be treated with dignity and humanity. He asked that the processes of violence be replaced with the processes of dialogue, the processes of repression with the processes of tolerance, and the processes of suspicion with the processes of trust.

The prime minister also expressed the hope that if these steps were taken, China would in time be able to resume its path of reform and modernization; and on this basis, Australia remains prepared to play a constructive and cooperative role with China.

There has been no official response from China, and the acting minister for foreign affairs, Mr Duffy, is not making any comment at this stage. [end recording]

## New Caledonia

**Kanaks Win 2 of 3 Provincial Assemblies**  
*BK1106142289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1401 GMT  
11 Jun 89*

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Noumea, June 11 (AFP)—Melanesian separatists in New Caledonia won control of two provincial assemblies with European loyalists taking the third in elections Sunday setting the French Pacific territory on the road to self-determination.

No incidents were reported despite threats by a hard-line Melanesian group to disrupt the polls, the linchpin of a 10-year plan culminating in a referendum on indepen

Some 430 candidates grouped in 20 tickets vied for six-year terms to assemblies in newly formed provinces in the south, the north and the eastern Loyalty Islands. Seats were attributed on a proportional vote. dence here in 1998.

Official results gave the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) majorities in the north and islands provinces while the Europeans' Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR) took solid control of the south.

The staunchly anti-independence RPCR emerged with half the seats—but no absolute majority—in the 54-member territorial congress comprised of the legislators from all provinces. Voter turnout was 69 per cent.

Leaders of both groups hailed the results as a victory for the Matignon accords they signed on June 26 last year to stem a rising tide of ethnic violence and prepare New Caledonia for self-determination.

"The majority in New Caledonia approve the policies that we have followed for a year," RPCR leader Jacques Lafleur told reporters.

He claimed victory for the RPCR and pledged to work for "a consolidation of the peace, economic development and justice" in the nickel-rich territory ruled by France since 1853.

Francois Burck, leader of the Caledonian Union, the main group in the multi-party FLNKS, said that "voters gave their approval to the process launched by the Matignon accords. That's the important thing."

Results released by the French High Commission here confirmed the dominance of the FLNKS and the RPCR and a decline in strength by New Caledonia's smaller parties, particularly on the extreme-right.

The FLNKS took 11 seats in the 15-member northern assembly to four for the RPCR, a stronger Melanesian showing than expected.

The FLNKS, making its re-entry into mainstream politics here, won four of the seven seats in the islands legislature. Another pro-independence group held a fifth seat and the RPCR the two others.

But in the more-prosperous south, the staunchly anti-independence RPCR did better than expected, taking 21 of the 32 seats at stake.

The FLNKS took four seats and the seven others were split among the extreme-right National Front, a break-away faction of the RPCR, and a group representing residents from the islands of Wallis and Futuna.

More than 91,000 of the territory's 150,000 people were eligible to vote as they went to the polls for the sixth time since april 1988.

Melanesians, called Kanaks here, represent more than 43 per cent of the population, Europeans 37 per cent and the rest come from the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere.

The new political structure will take effect on July 14, ending a year of direct administration by the French Government. The presidents and vice presidents of each provincial assembly will be elected on Friday.

Each province will have autonomy to manage its own affairs and a lump-sum budget supplied by the French state. The territorial congress will handle projects affecting all of New Caledonia while Paris will retain responsibility for security and defense.

The elections confirmed the move by the militant FLNKS to take a leading role in New Caledonian electoral politics after its boycott of the April 1988 poll for four regional legislatures since scrapped.

France decided to go ahead with Sunday's balloting despite the May 4 assassination of FLNKS leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou, who signed the Matignon accords for the Melanesians.

The United Kanak Liberation Front (FULK), a small hard-line member of the FLNKS, pledged to "actively" boycott and disrupt the elections.

But the FLNKS recruited its own armed guards to head off any action, setting up checkpoints on the island of Lifou where FULK has many supporters to watch out for troublemakers, police said.

#### AFP Examines Election Results

BK1206020489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0146 GMT  
12 Jun 89

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Noumea, June 12 (AFP)—Native Melanesians won more provinces and Europeans more seats, but the big winner in New Caledonia's elections was the Matignon peace accords for the conflict-ridden French Pacific territory.

If doubts were raised whether the accords could survive the assassination last month of moderate Melanesian leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou, Sunday's polls ended up as a ringing endorsement of the Matignon process.

For the vote confirmed the dominance of the two signatories—the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) and the European-dominated Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR).

The two groups, which braved attacks from the extreme left and right to make peace last June 26, ended up between them with 72 percent of the vote and 85 percent of the seats at stake Sunday.

The results also showed a clear drop in support for fringe parties opposing the accords, particularly on the right. The National Front lost four of its seven seats in the territorial congress and the Caledonian Front was stripped of its two seats.

Both RPCR leader Jacques Lafleur and Francois Burck, head of the Caledonian Union, the largest group within the six-party FLNKS, read the vote as a victory for reconciliation.

"Caledonians understood that the pro-independence camp was sincere when they signed the Matignon accords and that the RPCR wanted peace," Mr. Lafleur said.

French Overseas Territories Minister Louis Le Pensec said that "the people massively approved the steps taken a year ago by the Matignon Accords."

The elections were a crucial element of the plan which provides for a decade of political and economic development ahead of a referendum on independence in 1998.

The 69 percent turnout registered despite the call for a boycott by a small hard-line Melanesian group was well below the 80 percent recorded for the 1985 regional elections.

But it was still a cut above the 56 percent turnout for similar polls in April 1988 which the FLNKS boycotted.

Although diametrically opposed on the issue of independence from France, which has ruled here for 136 years, the RPCR and FLNKS studiously avoided attacking each other during the campaign.

And both were able to claim satisfaction over results that neatly reflected divisions in the territory where 43 percent of the people are Melanesians, or Kanaks, and 37 percent Europeans.

The FLNKS emerged with majorities in two of the three newly constituted provinces, taking 11 of 15 seats in the Northern Assembly and four of seven in the legislature governing three eastern islands.

The RPCR, which has some Kanak supporters, came away with 21 of 32 seats in the south and could boast the largest share of the territory-wide vote with 44.5 percent.

The fiercely anti-independence party also controls half the seats in the 54-member territorial congress grouping legislators from all provinces, but it is one short of an absolute majority. The FLNKS has 19 seats.

The successful conclusion of the provincial elections, however, does not mean smooth sailing for implementation of the Matignon accords, analysts here warn.

With some Melanesian militants still impatient over the 10-year timetable for independence, the FLNKS is keenly feeling the absence of Mr. Tjibaou, whose charismatic personality was able to keep the troops in line.

Mr. Burck has already signaled his intention to adopt a more collegial style of leadership within the Caledonian union, which could prove a hindrance should quick action be needed to resolve conflicts.

The devolution of authority to three largely autonomous provinces may be a sign of political maturity, but it can also hamper the close coordination needed to make the accords a success, analysts said.

Even more problematic are prospects for achieving a measure of economic equality in the nickel-rich territory of 150,000 people.

Most of the territory's economic activity is concentrated in the European-controlled south while residents in the north and the islands eke out a living mostly through subsistence farming and fishing.



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